THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,345—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd June	PERSIA a	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6003	CHINA	7923
17th "	CALEDONIA a	7538	.....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA a	6938	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6002	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7553	.....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10500
9th "	OCEANA	6810	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6002	MOOLTAN	9621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

a These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)
CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Apl.	18 May	...	30 May
City of Manchester	5551	3 May	27 May	14 June	...
City of Lahore	7163	5 May	28 May	15 June	...
City of York	7810	25 June	18 July	...	...
City of Paris	8220	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	2 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7312	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	21 Aug.	18 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	8272	30 Sept.	23 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of London	9030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
City of Ranares	8274	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7312	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apli
City of Manchester	5551	6 Mar.	29 Mar.	20 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
Passenger St.	7000	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1041	489	819
" Liverpool	605	957	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Rates advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon. 29th May	11 a.m.	*P D & O M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 1st June	9 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka	1695	Fri. 2nd June	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi. (Weather permitting).
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 1st June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on Saturday, 27th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombass, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, sailing on or about 3rd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
27th May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gilhuber	15th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6917	F. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6048	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! IS NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections.

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe-lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.
Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.
The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited
HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Soerabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, are also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31.
JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

TABLE TALK.

HAWKES' CUT GLASS is known as the best there is. Its translucent "white" quality gives it a rare brilliance and a consequent *effectiveness* with silver, snowy linen, etc., not possible with the ordinary or usual everyday "cut glass."

Our latest importations of Hawkes' Glass reveal these makers as decorative artists no less than masters of the secret of crystal purity.

Some of the designs are very simple yet full of distinction and grace; among the more richly cut are examples of the striking effects possible to the glass workers' wheel.

Dinner and luncheon glasses, decanters, candle-sticks, flower-bowls and vases, trays—Hawkes' diversity will delight you.

If you have a wedding gift to choose, if your own needs include a charming bit of crystal or if you simply enjoy looking at beautiful things, we shall be glad to welcome you at our shop.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOTORING

either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

CAKES

WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR,

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER."

ARRIVED on the 26th May, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised; The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 26th May, 1911.

NOTICE.

LEASES of BUILDING PLOTS forming N. S No. 509 situate on the Dharavi Road, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Collector of Bombay, in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 1st July, 1911, at 12 noon.

A Plan of the Plots and the conditions of the leases can be seen at the Collector's Office in the Town Custom House.

E. L. SALE, Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office, 26th May, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO SIMLA.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months, will be issued on any date during May, June and July, from BOMBAY, MHOW, NEEMUCH and NASIRABAD to SIMLA, at the following REDUCED FARES :—

Stations.	Return fares, Rs. a. p.	Route by which available.
Bombay.....	128 10 0	Via Nagda Muttra Railway, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Mhow.....	108 9 0	
Neemuch	95 14 0	Via Ajmer, Delhi
Nasirabad.....	85 13 0	and Saharanpur.

BOMBAY-SIMLA TIMINGS.—Leave Bombay 21·15 hours, arrive Simla 18·30 hours. Leave Simla 8·15 hours, arrive Bombay 7·15 hours. Time occupied 46 hours approximately. Corridor carriages, dining car, electric lights and fans on Bombay-Kalka service. Through carriage between Bombay and Kalka.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited superscribed "Tenders for Special Oils" for the supply of :—

500 Gallons of Cylinder Oil.
1,200 Gallons of Crank Chamber Oil.
[redacted] 200 Gallons of Dynamo Oil.

for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st July 1911. The oil is to be supplied shall be in accordance with specification shown in tender.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 13th June 1911, at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

3. Form of tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remitted with application for tender.

4. If tenderers are not actually manufacturers, they must, at the time of tendering, give the names of the manufacturer of the oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

5. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of tenderer should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 12th June 1911.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Chief Cashier, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or in Currency Notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges) will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, the 13th May 1911.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON AND WASTE HESSIAN THREAD.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Waste Cotton and Hessian Thread" are invited and will be received by the Manager in his office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha) up to 12 noon on TUESDAY the 20th June, 1911, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The rates quoted will not however be divulged. The waste will be required to be delivered at Lahore Store Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of tender.

The undermentioned are the items and quantities required.

	Cwts.
(1). Waste Cotton Colored soft quality for cleaning purposes.....	8,700.
(2). Waste Hessian Thread for cleaning purposes.....	7,000.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form of tender.

3. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on TUESDAY the 27th June, 1911.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Chief Cashier, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or in currency notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges) will not be considered.

5. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 15th May 1911.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9-15.

AT THE Y. M. C. A., FORT.

A LANTERN LECTURE ON

"PICTURESQUE CEYLON"

BY

MR. HORACE A. DENNIS.

Admission Eight Annas.

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NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

GREAT SPORTING ATTRACTION

"THE CUP FINAL"

This greatest of all matches in the footer world at Home is faithfully recorded by our operators and shown you here.

COME AND SEE

THE MATCH AT THE CRYSTAL AND THE RE-PLAY.

THE DANCER OF SIVA.

A beautifully colored series of Pictures dealing with an old Hindu Legend.

M. PRINCE

In a screamingly funny absurdity and many other popular Pictures.

TO-MORROW.

SUNDAY

GRAND PRIZE SHOW

7 TO 8 P.M.

ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES given away.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

AT BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo.

TO-NIGHT

ONE SHOW ONLY 8—9 (S. T.)

Don't miss the last day of our this week's Attractive Programme.

TO-MORROW,

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

OUR STAR FILM

"IN THE REIGN OF TERROR"

and other Pictures that will positively amuse you.

TO-MORROW-GRAND PRIZE SHOW, as 8 P. M., (S. T.)

When TWO WATCHES will be given away. 3 SHOWS—8—9, 9-30—10-30, 11—12 (S. T.)

HALF PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

THE LAST 2 SESSIONS. CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY, 27TH MAY.

Practice Session 8 to 9 A. M.

Night do. 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES.

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—

The DUKE of ARGYLL

Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES

Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13 and 20.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

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THE TRAVELLING WATCH.—It is fitted inside a leather case and is more convenient than a Carriage Clock, as it takes up no more room than a cigar-case. Catalogues sent free on application.—D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, Watchmakers, Bombay.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅛d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

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TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at P. Byramji's Bungalow, Gilder Street, Tardeo, next to Hirachund Gumanji Boarding School, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood and mahogany household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one English sliding dining table in 7 pieces, arms and without arms chairs, mirror, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room, new design suites, handsome drawing-room cabinets, marble top chiffoniers, table and teapoys, single and double doors new design almyrahs, revolving top English office table, writing tables, book cases, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, new design brass and iron bedsteads, table, hanging and hall lamps, rich oil paintings and pictures, coir and matting, copper and alluminium utensils, garden tubs and pots etc., etc, the property of Revd. Mr. J. Smith and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as chairs, cupboards, writing tables, one large counter, iron bedsteads, mosquito curtains, timepieces, clocks, one sweet-toned organ, toys, oil carpets, large iron stove, aluminium utensils, etc.

AT 2 P M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 English built second-hand brougham, in good order.

By order of the Owner and on account and risk of the purchaser Mr. J. Rodgers.

1 handsome strong four wheels rubber-tyred Lady's self-driving English-built carriage, nearly new, with real Morocco leather lining, lamps and break complete.

AUCTION SALE OF WATERPROOF TARPAULINS.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), by order of the owner one lot about 75 Brand new Tarpaulins, measuring about 17 1-2 ft. long and 11 1-2 ft. wide, with brass eyelets for strings.

Also one lot of about five pieces waterproof canvas of 86 1-2 yards and 3 ft. wide, for making Tarpaulins.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1911.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

Established over a Century.

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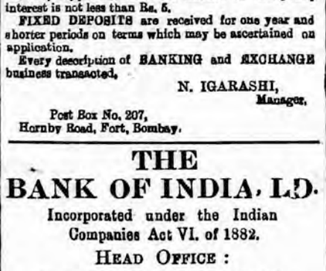

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 3,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

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Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., 162, BOMBAY, SICCILLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOERABAYA
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

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If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

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WANTED.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
71-73 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minochaher and Hiralal, Attorney, for Messrs. Poputchand Amerchand, Kasturchand Amerchand, Pitamber Amerchand, and Chugalal Amerchand, the mortgagees and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. the Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at the premises, on SUNDAY, the 4th of June 1911, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 5th day of December, 1901, and made between the said mortgagee of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground with the messuag, tenement and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, in Salsette and in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 3,837 square yards or thereabouts bearing New City Survey No. 130, and assessed by the Municipality under, No. 25, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Kursondas Harji Mulji, on or towards the west partly by the property of Sulleman Cassum, and partly by Government Lane, on or towards the south by a tank, and on or towards the north by the public road leading to the Railway Station.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minochaher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office, Prince Building, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Offers are also invited for the private sale of the said property.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 27th May, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, consisting of Chawls (known by the name of Kantri Essak Moosa), Houses, etc., situate at Dadar Main Road, adjust to Gold Mohor Mill, out of Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 686 of 1909.

Safurabai, wife of Haji Sulleman Juma...Plaintiff.

Vs.

Rahmatbai, widow of Essak Moosa and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Bai Rahmatbai, widow of Essak Moosa, the sole continuing trustees of a Deed of Wakf, dated the 28th day of September, 1907, and pursuant to the Court's order made in the above Suit on the 11th day of April, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Lot No. 1.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1555 square yards and forming portion of a larger piece of land or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or dwelling-house or ranges or chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Parel to Dadar Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, and New No. 1869, and New Survey No. 1995, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under F Ward Nos. 496 (1) 496 (2) 496 (6) 496 (5) 497, 498, 502, 503 and 427 (1), and Street Nos. 129, 129A, 129E, 129, 130, 131, 135, 136, 60 and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the Parel to Dadar Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by a Mosque and other land of owner; on or towards the north and the south by the land of Nensey Khairaj.

Lot No. II.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3544 square yards and forming portion of a larger piece of land or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Parel to Dadar Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, and New No. 1869, and New Survey No. 1995, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 496 (3) 495 (4) and Street Nos. 129 B, 129 C, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by a Mosque and other land of the owner, on or towards the west by the land of Nensey Khairaj, and beyond that by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Line, on or towards north and the south by the land of Nanjey Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee at their office No. 23, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to the Merchants and Private Buyers.

AUCTION SALE of Silver and Nickel-silver Watches of the well-known Maker.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sales Rooms the following watches:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.—

150 Silver and Nickel watches and Repeaters Lever open face, half and full hunter and alarum watches, nurse watches, wrist watches of the well-known regular maker in the market.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking down the lots to the purchaser and the lots to be taken away and paid for within three days from the day of sale.

SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Ghoghari Monolla, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No 258 of 1910.

Ahmed Dawood .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Ibrahim Dawood and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from B. J. Desai, Esqr., who is appointed Special Commissioner and authorised to sell the property under decretal Order of Reference dated the 8th day of September, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property on the premises, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement square yards with the message tenement consisting of one of the two compartments of a dwelling-house, situate, at Ghoghari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 864, 865, 868, and New No. 2031, Old Survey No. 1772 and 1772, and New Survey No. 1092 and standing in the name of Omar Cassam and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 620, and Street Nos. 102 and 103, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the aforesaid Ghoghari Moholla, on or towards west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the other of the compartments of the said house and belonging to Esa bin Dawood and Yacoob bin Dawood, and on or towards the south by the property of Hasan Cassam Unagar, and are now in the occupation of Bai Bayabai and her children and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Dadachanji and Poucha, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, have REMOVED their OFFICE and AUCTION ROOMS, from their old premises at Bank Street, to Remington Building, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 28th May.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 28th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sans Souci, Victoria Road, Byculla, near Byculla Station, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture, by Wimbridge, Breslaur, Connor Gerrard and others, such as sliding dining table for 12 persons, dining chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, Chesterfield easy chairs, book case, writing tables, Cuzon chairs, centre and side teapoys, sliding hall lamps, bronze, terra-cotta and parian figures, glassware, crockeryware and plateдware, single and double iron bedsteads, mirror and plain door almyrahs, cupboards, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, large partition screen, Singapore cane furniture, pictures, cowpels, bead chicks, refrigerator ice box, large size Chubb's safe on stand, cooking stove with chimney, etc., the property of D. Longworth, Esqr., of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., proceeding to England and others.

The property of another gentleman—1 mahogany full size state billiard table with accessories.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property Situate at Portuguese Church Road, opposite Bhandarwara Lane, Lower Mahim, Dadar.

High Court Suit No. 882 of 1910,

Sitaram Krishnarao Kirtikar vs. Krishnarao Joondarji Kirtikar and others.

Under instructions from and by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, made in the above suit and dated the 8th day of April, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 28th day of May, 1911, at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow or house erected and standing thereon, situate in the cast called Bogot, formerly belonging to the late Raghoba Damodarjee Parbhoo at Lower Mahim, Dadar, Portuguese Church Road, without the Fort and in the Registration District of Bombay, fronting public passage on the East side thereof containing by admeasurement 309 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and New No. G.-3526, Old Survey No. 377 and New Survey No. 8-1462 and bearing the Municipal Ward G Ward No. 3203 (2) and Street No. 667A and bounded on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Shivji Venkati, on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Keroba Dalvi, and on or towards the North by the property of Balkrishna Atamaram Acharya, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ramchandra Luxmon Money and are now in the occupation of Krishnarao Soondarjee Kirtikar and his sons.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of Sale, apply to Mr. C. P. D'OUNHA, Solicitor, at his office, in Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 30th May.

On TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, above the Yokohama Specie Bank, the valuable and substantial teakwood and blackwood furniture, made to order, by Wimbridge Robert and Davjee Canjee, of Bombay Lieder Kranz (German Club), consisting of two first rate mahogany, full size state billiard tables, by Dawson and John Roberts, with ivory balls, cues, and other accessories very little used, almost new grand piano, by Rosish, in very good order, marble topped large counter, wine cupboards, English-made drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, Morocco lined easy chairs, large telescopic, dining table for 24 persons, dining chairs, elegant sideboard by Robert, round and card tables, electric table and wall fans, large ice chest, rich glassware and crockeryware, plateдware, silver fish knives and forks large quantity of superior quality, fresh oilmanstores in great variety, superior wines, such as claret, book beer, stout, cherry, brandy, stone gin, etc.

N. B.—To suit private gentlemen, the oilman stores and wines will be sold in small convenient lots.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF NEW OIL ENGINE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 30th instant at 4 p. m. (S. T.) at Sankli Street, Byculla, near the Municipal Road Office, by order of Mr. Balkrishna Kashiram Bhat and on account and at the risk of Mr. G. S. Wavikar.

1 Nine B. H. P. new oil engine by Tangy.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, balance to be paid and engine cleared next day, that is 31st instant.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 31st May.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tnoburn House, opposite Greens Mansions, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture of the latest design, consisting of dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs lined velvet elegant side and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, handsome cottage piano by Seymor Dove, also carved furniture, English iron and brass bedstead, mirror door almyrahs marble topped dressing and wash-hand table, chest of drawers, clothes and hanging presses iron safe, terra-cotta and parian figures, marble clock, table ornaments, windproof lamps, hall lamps, Englishbook case with writing desk, Army and Navy ice box, glassware, and crockeryware, best plateдware, etc., the property of C. E. Pinckney, Esq., of Army and Navy Society and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO UMBRELLA MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of large quantity of Umbrellas and Umbrella Furniture.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 308 of 1911 (Nandram vs. Fatmabai) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st June at 2-30 p.m., shop and godown at Cutlery Bazar, out of Fort, a large quantity of various kinds of umbrellas, water proof, plain and silk, of ladies and gentlemen, also umbrella furniture such as handles, sticks, cloth, etc.

In small lots to suit buyers, the goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for subscribers are inland, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 in advance, post free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAHR—May 5, at Stockhurst Farm, Oxted, Surrey, the wife of Dr Philip H Bahr, of a son.

FERGUSSON—May 6, at 17 Queen's Gate Gardens, S W, Lady Alice Fergusson, of a son.

GOODCHILD—May 1, at Sidney House, Highgate Road, N W, the wife of Dr N John Goodchild, of a son.

PEARSE—May 4, at The Lindens, Ripley, Surrey, the wife of F Edward Pearse, M R C S, L R C P, of a daughter.

ROSS—May 4, at 14 Lower Seymour Street, the wife of Capt F Ross (10th Royal Hussars), of a daughter.

TIMMS—April 27, at 1 Walker Road, Cardiff, the wife of Dr A B Timms of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FITZGERALD—HOWELL—May 4, at St Andrew's Church, Thorpe, Norwich, Hinton Castle Fitz-Gerald, son of the late Major W R FitzGerald, R A, to Mary Beatrice Howell, eldest daughter of the late Rev F Stroke Howell, rector of Upway, Dorset.

MOMAHON—BANCROFT—May 3, at St Andrew's, Westminster, Major Sir Horace Westropp McMahon, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Ellie Maude Bancroft, widow of the late Capt C E Bancroft, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

RITCHIE—THOMAS—May 10, at St Michael's, Chester Square, London, by the Revd Gough McCormack, Vicar of St Michael's, Major C MacIver Ritchie, R F A, to Lily, daughter of Major-General Charles Frederick Thomas.

TATCHELL—OLLIVANT—May 2, at Nuthurst, the Rev Frank Tatchell, vicar of Midhurst, to Margaret Elizabeth, elder daughter of Col. Ollivant, late Royal Art.

WHYTEHEAD—BARBOUR—May 2, at All Saints' Church, Crawley Down, the Rev Ralph Laylard Whytehead, to Catherine Margaret, daughter of Sir David Barbour, K C S I, K C M G.

DEATHS.

CAUFIELD—May 3, at 1 Kingway Mansions, Hove, Theresa Elien Straffard Caufield, widow of Capt John Caufield, 41st Welsh Regt, aged 61.

GREENUP—May 6, at Ryde, William Thomas Greenup, F R C S, Principal of Mount House School, Ryde, aged 68.

REEVE—May 1, at his residence, Rai Lodge, Bassett, Hants, James William Reeve, C E, member of the Royal Asiatic Society, aged 73.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

CONNELL—May 19, at Palghat, Malabar, the wife of C M Connell, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Great Sporting Attraction: "The Cup Final."

Skating Rink: Practice Session, Thursdays and Saturdays only 8 to 9 a.m. Evening Sessions, Thursdays only 6 to 8 with "Band. Night Sessions, Saturdays only 9-30 to 11-30 p.m. with Band."

Maxim: "Cut your price to-morrow: raise it to-day."—Anon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Muscat, Banderaba, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire per extra s. s. "Madura will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day 27th instant.

Y. M. M. A.—The eighth weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held to-day, at 8-40 p. m. (S. T.) in the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Shaikh Adam Shaik Ahmed will deliver a lecture on "Mental Power" in Urdu.

REPORTED THEFT.—A plumber named Hassanali Mahomedali has reported to the police that during his wife's absence from home on Thursday, some one broke the locks of his room and stole currency notes, gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 824.

A FATAL FALL.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman named Ambabai, aged 30. It appeared that the deceased was removing rubbish from a house behind the premises lately occupied by the Hongkong Bank, Cowasji Patell Street, Fort, when she fell, sustained a fracture of the skull, and died soon after. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March.....Under the Double Eagle..Wagner
Clarionet Solo...Concert Aria .....Bargson
A Serenata.....Love in Idleness .....Macbeth
B Serenade (Cornet Solo).....Sizilietta .....Blon
Grand Selection .....Maritana.....Wallace
Valse .....Ciribiribin .....Bucalossi
Selection .....The Dollar Princess .....Leo Fall
Galop .....Coach Horn .....G Pfhans

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March.....I have got rings on my fingers.....J. Ord. Hume
Selection ...The Duchess of Dantzig..Ivan Caryll
Waltz .....Fortune's Favourite ....I. C. Maclean
Dances .....Nell Gwyn .....Edward German
Selection.....The Chocolate Soldier...Oscar Straus
Two Steps...At A Georgia Camp-Meeting .....Kerry Mills
Song .....Pansy Faces .....W H Pean
Selection.....Coronation 1911 .....J. Ord. Hume

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day:—

March .....Lights Out.....E. McCoy
Overture.....Light Cavalry .....Von Suppe
Valse .....The Dollar Princess ...Leo Fall
Selection.....Il Trovatore .....Verdi
Indian Sketch..Kismet .....Markey
Selection .....The Girls of Gottenberg.....Ivan Caryll
Descriptive Piece .....A Husking Bee .....Thurban
Grande Overture .....Solennelle "1812" .....Tschaikowsky

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p. m., this evening:—

March .....Florentiner .....Fucik
Overture .....Hungarian .....Keler Bela
Valse.....Love & Life in Vienna ...Komzak
Selection .....The Chocolate Soldier ...Strauss
Humoreske ..... Dvorak
Selection .....The Dollar Princess .....Fall
Egyptian Serenade ...Amina .....Lingke

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of one Noor Sharif Yarkhan, a Pathan, aged 14. It appeared from the evidence that on the night of the 22nd instant the deceased was sleeping on the roadside under a lamp post at Dongri Street when motor-car No. 48 driven by one Athvardhan Balaji passed over his body. The Pathan received injuries and was removed to hospital, where he died on Thursday. It is alleged the motor-car had no lights at the time. The jury returned a verdict of negligent driving against the driver.

POLICE COURTS.

THE SPECIE BANK CASE.

Notice Discharged.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was argued the notice obtained by Kumar Shri Mansur Kachar calling upon Mr. Chunilal D. Sataiya Managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, and Mr. G. G. Craig to show cause why process should not be issued against them on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments pledged by the complainant to the Bank through the second respondent.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs Ferreira and Dewan, Solicitors, showed cause on behalf of the first respondent; the second respondent appeared in person, Mr. Henry Campbell appeared to support the notice on behalf of the complainant.

Mr. Talyarkhan in showing cause, said that at the top of the information it was stated that the charge was with regard to ornaments valued at about Rs. 50,000. He submitted that it was impossible to get a clear idea as to what the complainant complained of from the body of the information. The charge was of criminal breach of trust and hence, the trust, the breach of that trust and that too criminal had to be shown. The information revealed nothing on which he could ask the Court to issue process.

In order to appreciate the groundlessness of the charge and the motives with which it was brought, counsel said, it was highly necessary to know the parties. The first respondent was the Managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank which had its head office in Bombay and branches in almost all the important centres in India and one in London. It was a very large banking corporation and Mr. Chunilal was also one of the chief originators of it. The complainant described him as the son of the late Chief of Jasdan. That was a very partial description. The man had gone through most of his fortune and in Bombay there had been a number of decrees passed against him, some of which had been sought to be executed by his arrest.

Mr. Campbell objected to these statements being made in Court.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that to understand the transaction and the position of the parties, it was necessary to make these remarks. The complainant had also been connected with the turf.

Mr. Campbell again objected remarking that all this was said to prejudice his client's case.

His Worship.—Have the decrees any bearing on the case?

Mr. Talyarkhan.—Yes, Sir, they are necessary to show the circumstances of the loan and his conduct thereafter, and also his motive in bringing this groundless complaint.

Continuing, Counsel said that in May 1907, the complainant was in embarrassed circumstances and in need of money. He happened to know the second respondent Mr. Craig and a Mahomedan gentleman named A. K. Readymoney, who was doing business as an auctioneer. It also appeared that by that time he had borrowed Rs.53,824 from Mr. Bamonji Kashinath and Rs. 85,217 from one Abdul Hussein. He then wanted this loan. He was not in Bombay but the preliminary negotiations were carried on by Craig and Readymoney with Mr. Chunilal. It was eventually agreed that Rs. 2,00,000 should be advanced against the jewellery lying in pledge with Mr. Kashinath and Abdul Hussein on the following terms:—The complainant was to pass promissory notes in favour of Craig, who was to endorse them and he also was to get them endorsed by a respectable shroff in Bombay according to the practice of the bazaar dealing with native chiefs and princes; then the complainant was to purchase 1,000 shares of the Bank. To enable the complainant to pay the application money, an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 was agreed to be advanced.

From the correspondence, it appeared that the complainant was agreeable to these terms. On the 30th May 1907, the monies due to Mr. Bamonji Kashinath were ascertained and paid by the Bank who received as security the jewellery pledged with Mr. Bamonji and then also took a promissory note executed by the complainant in favour of Mr. Craig and endorsed by Mr. A. K. Readymoney. The shroff's endorsement had not then been obtained as the pledges had to be paid and it was suggested that the two sums should be paid in the meantime as the jewellery was available.

Then according to the practice of the Banks, the account of the first sum appeared in the name of Readymoney.

A SECOND ACCOUNT.

On the 31st May 1907, the account with the other mortgagee was made up and Rs. 83,217 were advanced on the same day on the security of the jewellery with Abdul Hussein and a promissory note endorsed by Craig. The second account was therefore, in the name of Craig in the Bank's books. On the 3rd June, they found that Rs. 2,959 were advanced to the complainant himself on a similar promissory note bearing Craig's endorsement and the account of this appeared in the name of Craig. Totalled up, the items would come to Rs. 1,40,000. That left a balance of Rs. 60,000 to be further advanced.

Before dealing with this balance, he wished to state that by the 30th May 1907, instead of Rs 10,000, Rs. 40,000 were advanced in respect of the shares as Rs. 30,000 had to be paid for calls. As against that security of a promissory note endorsed by Craig and the pledge of the shares were obtained. That loan was in August 1907, transferred in the name of one Chunilal Nagindas Shroff, since deceased. From the monies advanced by Chunilal, the Bank was paid off its Rs. 40,000 and interest on the 17th August and the note was discharged.

Continuing, Counsel said that the complainant then wanted the Rs. 60,000 to be paid to him. Mr. Chunilal refused to do so unless the term of obtaining a shroff's endorsement was obtained. Attempts were made to secure a shroff's signature but in vain. In the middle of June, they then found Craig pressing Chunilal to make the advance. At the time, the complainant first demanded Rs. 60,000 he was in Bombay but on the 3rd June he had to go to Rajkot. On that occasion, he made out two promissory notes of Rs. 30,000 each bearing dates 3rd and 4th June 1907, respectively, drawn in favour of Craig. It was intended that they were to be endorsed by a shroff. He left those notes with Craig to negotiate. Craig then pressed Mr. Chunilal hard to advance the Rs. 60,000 on those notes and it was eventually agreed that the notes should be endorsed by Craig and deposited with Chunilal who would advance the sum on the distinct understanding that Craig was to operate on Rs. 10,000 only and Rs. 50,000 should be deposited with the Bank for the due fulfilment of the loans. On the 18th June 1907, the Bank advanced Rs. 60,000, took the two notes endorsed by Craig and an account appeared in his name. After the payment of Rs. 10,000, Craig asked for the balance but Mr. Chunilal would not let him have it. In September 1907, Craig wanted money very badly and Mr. Chunilal allowed him to draw Rs. 10,000 more on the understanding that the monies would be repaid at the end of the month.

After this, on the 27th August, the Bank gave notice to the parties that the loans of Rs. 83,000 and Rs. 2,000 must be paid off on the 30th August.

On the 30th August, the Bank gave formal notice to them that as the interest had not been paid, the jewellery would be sold either privately or by auction. On the 2nd September, Readymoney paid Rs. 1,785 to the Bank, being the interest on the loan that stood in his name and Craig paid Rs. 1,716, being the interest on the notes endorsed by him. Then the Bank insisted on getting back their money and the result was that Readymoney informed Chunilal that he was in a position to arrange for a loan from one Mahomed Haji Sabu Sidick to enable the present loans to be paid off. Mr. Chunilal welcomed the suggestion and a loan of Rs. 2,25,000 was agreed upon. This sum was to include the monies due to Chunilal Shroff, namely, Rs. 45,000. The Rs. 2,25,000 were to be advanced on the pledge of the jewellery and the 1,000 shares. The jewellery, less certain articles expressly kept back under the directions of Craig, was given to Siddick and Rs. 2,25,000 were ultimately advanced, and were appropriated towards paying sums due to the Bank and Mr. Shroff, leaving a balance of about Rs. 1,400. The payments were as under:—

(1) On the first note..... Rs. 54,779
(2) On the second note..... Rs. 87,705
(3) On the Rs. 20,000 note... Rs. 20,567
(4) To Chunilal Shroff..... Rs. 45,000
(5) On the 5th call of the shares..... Rs. 10,000
(6) Transfer fees and stamps for shares..... Rs. 362
(7) Interest paid in advance to Sidick..... Rs. 3,402
(8) Second sum paid to Sidick on interest..... Rs. 1,701

A LOAN TRANSFERRED.

Continuing, Counsel said that Sabu Siddick advanced this loan by taking monies from the Bank at 6 per cent, as he was charging the parties 9 per cent interest. The balance of Rs. 1,480 was tranferred to the current account of Craig. This was the position on the 19th November, when the loan was transferred to Siddick. The Bank had been paid off. Mr. Chunilal had not taken a farthing more than what was due and the Bank was quits so far as the loan transactions were concerned. They had a list of the jewellery kept back. The jewellery that was kept back, was sold for about Rs. 13,000. It was necessary to understand why that portion of the jewellery was kept back. The Bank had advanced the moneys on the notes, all of which were endorsed by Craig except the one finally endorsed by Readymoney and therefore, in law, Craig was a party who became liable to pay the loans and to him the Bank did go. On the Bank being paid, it was bound to convey all the securities to Craig who paid them. Counsel relied on Sections 140 and 141 of the Contract Act and Section 26 of the Negotiable Instruments Act in support of his proposition.

His Worship—Is Craig a man of means?

Mr. Talyarkhan—We do not know; he was the gentleman hand in glove with the complainant.

Continuing, Counsel contended that the moment the loan was paid off by Craig, Craig had every right to demand from the Bank and the Bank could not have said nay to Craig. The Bank got off the moment the money was paid. Craig told them to keep a few articles as he had an account with the Bank and that was how the balance of the jewellery remained in the possession of the Bank. It was difficult to understand what the complainant complained of but he believed that the complainant had a vague idea that this portion was not accounted for. Counsel said that far from this vague idea, he would establish that the complainant knew of this transaction since December 1907. He was in Bombay, when the balance of the jewellery was disposed of and that too with his full knowledge. The balance of the jewellery was disposed of in the following manner. Rs. 4,500 were to be paid to a broker. Readymoney and others who had obtained decrees against the complainant attached the jewellery and as their payments were subject to the brokerage, they were paid "pro rata" from the sale proceeds after the payment of Rs. 4,500. At the time the jewellery was sold by public auction by the Sheriff's officer, the complainant was present in person at the auction. The whole jewellery was thus accounted for.

On the broad facts, Counsel said, there was nothing left of the complaint so far as the Bank and Chunilal were concerned.

Counsel then discussed the correspondence that had passed between Craig and the complainant to show that the complainant had known of the transactions and had authorised them since December 1907.

In conclusion, Counsel said that the complainant had no right to practise deception by falsely stating facts or by keeping out facts. He felt sure he had placed all the facts before the Court, complicated as they were, and his submission was that no offence had been made out. The complainant owed it to the Court and to his client to formulate the charges and to say what he alleged to be criminal breach of trust. Mr. Chunilal, he said, had been present in Court the whole day, and was prepared to answer any questions His Worship might wish to put to him to clear up any doubt. Mr. Chunilal was very grateful to His Worship for issuing a notice against him.

CRAIG'S DEFENCE.

Mr Craig then read out to Court a written defence, giving his version of the facts.

He then said it at it was pretty clear from all that he had stated that the telegrams and the letters that had passed between him and the Prince clearly indicated that the complainant did know of what he (Mr. Craig) was doing. He could not write to him earlier as he did not know the Prince's whereabouts in England. The Prince came here in 1909 and was on the best of terms with him till 1911. He had never said a word to him (Mr. Craig) about these transactions. He had never even suggested dishonesty and the first time that he heard about it was when the notice of this Court was served on him. In conclusion, he asked His Worship to discharge the notice against him.

In answer to His Worship, Mr. Craig said that he did not distribute the Rs. 2,25,000. What had happened was that he was sitting at the table. The jewellery was kept on the floor and the representative of Sabu Siddick was present. He saw the jewellery delivered. He had saw it packed up and taken away. As soon as he signed the document, a cheque for Rs. 2,25,000 was handed over to him. He then handed the cheque to Mr. Chunilal for his Bank. That was all that he did. He had nothing to do with the transaction of Chunilal Shroff. All he did then was to sign the transfer forms at the request of the Prince.

COMPLAINANT'S CASE.

Mr. Campbell then addressed the Court. He said that this was a case which should not be dealt with by a notice but His Worship should take cognizance of it in the ordinary way. The remark was justified by the fact that both the accused had made allegations against his client and made statements of facts. Evidence would have to be taken for that reason and it was impossible to dispose of the case of such a large transaction by notice. He submitted that this was a case that ought to be tried.

With regard to the statements of facts made by Mr. Talyarkhan, he said that he traversed them entirely. Mr. Talyarkhan's explanations were open to contradiction and they would have to be determined. The statements made by Mr. Craig, Counsel remarked, were highly imaginary though he had looked after his case most admirably. In that statement a direct lie was given to Chunilal.

His facts, Counsel said, were very short and simple. The complainant was originally indebted to Abdul Hussein and Mr. Bomanji Kashinath and the jewellery in dispute was lodged with them as security. The Bank came on the scene in an extraordinary fashion and volunteered to advance the monies on it. They offered their services on their own initiative. His client was made to sign the document and Mr. Craig was the surety to back the Prince, though Mr. Chunilal knew that he was not a man of means. The circumstances under which Rs. 2,25,000 were advanced by a very shrewd man on the jewellery, which according to Mr. Chunilal, was worth Rs. 1,40,000 were very extraordinary. Here was the security of which he took a portion, and then willingly handed over to another, who paid nearly double the sum of money.

Counsel then discussed the share transaction and said that his client's case was that Mr. Chunilal put pressure on Craig during his absence by threats that he would sell the jewellery and that the account must be closed. Without writing to the complainant who was the principal debtor, they went to the surety and asked them to discharge the debt by substituting another creditor. Their debt was cleared off and a new one created on the same security and hence everything ought to have been handed over. That was how the trust came in. Mr. Craig had said that Mr. Chunilal had retained a portion of the jewellery and that was criminal breach of trust, because it was a wrongful gain to the Bank. He said that the jewellery was not retained with plausible motives. He relied on Section 160 of the Contract Act. He submitted that a "prima facie" case had been made out and his client was entitled to prove his case. He asked the Court to make the notice absolute and turn it into summons against both the accused.

In answer to Court Mr. Campbell said that he admitted that Rs. 45,000 were due to Chunilal Shroff and were paid up.

In a further answer to the Court, Mr. Campbell said that he was instructed to say that the accused had personally benefitted in this transaction. He also alleged that certain jewellery was altered.

Mr. Craig remarked that it was a dastardly and outrageous statement.

Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, solicitor and executor of the will of Sabu Siddick, then produced the ornaments, and His Worship gave inspection of them to the complainant who swore that two of the ornaments were not his and that about one he was doubtful.

His Worship then passed his order. He said that the notice must be discharged. The complaint was several years old and on hearing the arguments and reading the information, he was of opinion that process should not be issued. He was satisfied that the respondents had not benefitted personally. The arrangement of taking and entering the transaction in the name of another person was open to objection but an explanation was given by Mr. Talyarkhan in this that when a party in need of money was out of Bombay and especially when he came from a Native State, it was entered in the manner it had been done in this case. In his opinion there was no ground for believing that the Bank or the second respondent had committed any criminal breach of trust.

Under the circumstances, the notice was discharged and the Court rose at 7-30 p. m.

BANIA GIRL FINED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Barnes charged a Bania Girl, named Surajbai, aged 16, with kidnapping a minor girl from the lawful guardianship and custody of her mother named Manibai, and stealing ornaments from her person of the value of about Rs. 30. Mr. Khursed Nariman, Pleader, appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused who knew Manibai, came to visit her in the morning at 11 a. m. and when she left in the evening, the child was missing. Afterwards the child was found on Kalbadevi Road, but a pair of silver toras that the child had been wearing had disappeared. The police were informed and the accused was arrested and her house was searched, when the toras were found concealed in her house. On inquiries it was found that when the accused left Manibai's house, she took the child away with her, removed the ornaments from her legs and left the child on Kalbadevi Road. Mr. Nariman on behalf of the accused prayed for mercy.

His Worship in delivering judgment said that it was rather a serious offence, but considering all the circumstances, he sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Prompted by the success of the "Grand National," the management will show another sporting film at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, this week, in the "Cup Final" at the Crystal Palace and

HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

Interdependence of Black and White.

Dr. J. H. F. Kohlbrugge, of Utrecht, has, for several years, been carrying out investigations on the influence of a tropical climate on Europeans, and has arrived at some interesting conclusions. These were published recently in German. The original paper has now been translated into English by Mr. J. H. Koeppern, and published in the "Eugenics Review." He states that although Europeans become pale in the Colonies, this is not necessarily due to ill-health.

HEALTHY PALLOR.

"The main reasons for paleness in hot climates," he says, "are the following: The skin becomes saturated with perspiration and the corneous layer of the epidermis softens and thickens. The same phenomenon can be observed at home in summer, when owing to swollen fingers rings often cause discomfort. The second reason is that in the tropics the atmosphere is charged with moisture, which prevents perspiration from evaporating, and so the epidermis grows opaque. The fact that moisture encourages the formation of adipose tissue may be another reason. People living in a dry climate are generally lean and gaunt; the inhabitants of the desert and North Americans are examples. The Javanese, on the other hand, owing to their very moist climate, are not stout, but the beautifully rounded contours of their body prove the presence of a well-developed, fatty layer under their skin. Most Dutchmen become plump in their colonies. In the dry air of the hills, Europeans regain their healthy rosy appearance, the old corneous layer sloughing off. This holds good for natives also, although the natural darkness of the skin hides the pallor which originates in any climate which resembles a hothouse."

If a white man be a wise man he can acclimatise himself to tropical conditions perfectly well; but the chief conclusion that Dr. Kohlbrugge has drawn from his observations is that until now no white race has been able to survive in the tropics unless race mixture has taken place. He has only been able to find one family which has survived four generations while remaining racially pure. This was in the Dutch East Indies. The present generation consists of four brothers, all married, but childless. Thus it will be impossible for Europeans to take the place of the native in the tropics. We cannot do without him as a labourer now, if his country is to be made prosperous, nor can he do without the white man, and this for a peculiar reason.

EDUCATION AND NERVES.

This is best expressed in Dr. Kohlbrugge's own words. He says: "The experience that the nervous system of Europeans suffers in the tropics has been corroborated by science. The first symptoms are chiefly insomnia and an increased irritability. It has been said that this is due to overwork and restlessness observable in all new colonies where individual effort is so much more essential than at home, but this opinion is contradicted by the fact that the nervous system of individuals who do not participate in the accumulation of wealth and influence also suffers. Letters, reports, etc., show the highly strung state of the nerves; and the tears ready to appear at any sad opportunity are but a symptom of the protean malady of neurasthenia.

"The native in his natural state does not show this irritability, but if he is 'educated' to the same degree as ourselves, and if his intellectual life is as intense as our own, he suffers as much, if not considerably more. The inference is that a tropical climate induces a certain intellectual indolence, and that any work carried out with European energy very soon causes neurasthenia. This is why the best and most highly gifted intellectually are the first to succumb. Scientists and officials are mostly worn out at the age of 50. The colonies suffer, because the higher posts are naturally held by the older individuals, who already require rest and are, therefore, opposed to innovations. Medical men, in observing children, are struck by their inability to suffer pain, and by their lack of control when subject to disagreeable sensations. The natives who have not been under the influence of our civilisation can suffer the greatest physical pain without a murmur, but as soon as they are educated they dread trivial surgical operations even more than white children.

EDUCATION AND STOICISM.

Of course, the natives can be educated, and, as is well known, the Malays, for instance, are able to learn everything; they show great promise at the schools and universities, but, both in the Dutch and English Colonies, although examination results are excellent, the students lack what the author, or rather his translator, calls "character." He believes that this is to an enormous extent due to the low position occupied by women in the tropics. It is only when the future mothers are educated towards individualism that they will be able to give that training to their children which helps them to form "character," which will grow with their culture. "Even then," he says, "the question would remain unanswered whether the relaxing climate would not prevent farther progress, whether the European, Japanese, and Chinese races will always have to be providers of energy for the real inhabitants of the tropics. We must wait. Centuries will have to pass before we can reply to these questions for them the meantime we cannot do better than study our own history, in order to learn how slow our own progress has been and how often our progress has been suppressed."

THE DUTY OF EUROPEAN STATES.

"We shall then learn not to under-estimate the value of the native." The first maxim for any colonial policy ought to be: We cannot do without the native, because we must acknowledge that we cannot take his place.

"This is a sound policy, sound in our own interest. We also pay due regard to the future if we always remember that colonies are only then worth while having if we cultivate them in order to educate the natives for independence in the course of centuries. It is, therefore the duty of the State, on the one hand, to prevent any selfish exploitation of the natives, and, on the other hand, to see that only the best types of humanity the Motherland can produce are sent out to act as educators. It is true this "elite" of the nation will perish if their offspring seek their field of work, as they often do, in the Colonies. In that case the possession of Colonies acts like bleeding, and the lack of energy which the Netherlands have shown during the last few centuries must be attributed to such bleeding, the Motherland being too small for colonies of such large dimensions."

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

John Bull's Family Gathering

There was much discussion in mail week as to how the family affairs of John Bull can best be managed without friction, and also as to the way in which the occasional family gathering should be conducted, to say nothing about the family correspondence in the intervals.

AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Some 300 members of the British Parliament have signed this memorial to the Prime Minister, who met them and discussed it:—

"We, the undersigned members of Parliament, representing different political parties, are of the opinion that the time has arrived to take practical steps to associate the Overseas Dominions in a more permanent manner with the conduct of Imperial affairs, if possible, by means of an established representative Council of an advisory character, in touch with public opinion throughout the Empire."

"The object of the small committee," says Mr. J. Norton Griffiths, M. P., "which had promoted the memorial, was, if possible, to place the question of Imperial unity outside the zone of party politics by the creation of an Advisory Council. They wished also to strengthen the Prime Minister's hands at the Imperial Conference when this question was raised by New Zealand. If the Prime Minister gave a definite lead in this matter, they felt sure he would be astonished at the enthusiasm which his action would evoke in all parts of the Empire, as well as in the Mother Country."

To this the Prime Minister replied that "he would have pleasure in bringing the memorial before the Imperial Conference on the occasion of the discussion to be raised New Zealand on their resolution in favour of an Imperial Advisory Council, and promised to make the Conference fully acquainted with the significance of the signatures. Nothing of a practical nature could be done in the direction suggested in the memorial without the fullest concurrence and consent of the Oversea Dominions themselves."

NEW ZEALAND'S PROPOSALS.

The whole subject of Imperial reorganisation will be discussed at an early stage of the Conference's proceedings; for the New Zealand Government has given notice of a resolution, to which priority will be accorded, to the effect that

"There should be an Imperial Council of State with representatives from all the constituent parts of the Empire, whether self-governing or not, in theory and in fact advisory to the Imperial Government on all questions affecting the interests of his Majesty's Dominions oversea."

Sir Joseph Ward, the New Zealand Prime Minister, who will move this resolution, says that "he noticed an impression was created in some quarters that his suggestions might in some way weaken local autonomy in the various parts of the Empire. He was strongly opposed to the lessening of the local powers of any portion of the Empire. Indeed, he was a firm believer in the absolute necessity for preserving local autonomy and increasing, rather than diminishing, the powers of the various countries under it.

"In giving expression to his views upon the question of strengthening the defensive position of the British Empire," Sir Joseph continued, "he was not in any way oblivious to the extraordinary protection all the Oversea Dominions had received through the British taxpayer in the maintenance of so powerful a Navy in the years gone by, and also at the present moment. At the same time, he did not shut his eyes to the fact that the marvellous growth and yearly increasing national value of the various portions of the British Empire called for a review of the whole system of control and organisation with the object of improving and strengthening it beyond the positions at which it stood now.

THE PREMIER'S PROGRAMME.

"In New Zealand," he continued, "we figuratively look across the Pacific and we see vast interests developing there that require mutual protection so far as British interests are concerned. It is difficult at present to see how this is to be effectively and systematically done without the mutual co-operation of all parts of the Empire, as unquestionably the years come will prove that those interests in the Pacific, in addition to the development in our own countries, will call for a great deal more attention from the naval standpoint than appears to be necessary at present.

"In brief," concluded Sir Joseph, "I may say that New Zealand stand for the old flag, a white country, an invincible Imperial Navy, with an adequate share of responsibility, extension of trade within the Empire, and representation on an Imperial Council."

"ILL FARES THE LAND."

The Exodus from Scotland

THE Census figures have compelled attention to the tremendous change that has in recent years, been going on in Scotland—to the depopulation, in short, of its countryside. But they do not tell the whole of the story. Many of the facts are, however, embodied in other official documents, and it may be well to glance briefly at them.

Take, for example, says a correspondent in the "Daily News", the area of land under cultivation. If people are driven off the land a shrinkage in the land cultivated might be expected to follow. That is precisely what has occurred. The figures are set out in the return published the other day by the Board of Agriculture, and are, therefore, beyond question. Those for the years 1891 and 1901 (both Census years) and for 1910 (the last complete year before the present Census) are worth careful study. For Scotland alone these figures are:

Year.	Acres of Arable Land.	Acres of Permanent Grass.	Total Acres.
1891	3,581,079	1,336,301	4,917,380
1901	3,471,107	1,428,224	4,900,131
1910	3,348,446	1,504,896	4,853,342

The face meaning of the figures is that in the twenty years (1891 to 1910) Scotch land under arable cultivation has decreased by 232,633 acres, while land under permanent grass has increased by 168,595 acres, the net result being a decline of 64,038 in the acres cultivated. But the figures have a far deeper meaning than that. arable land includes land under wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, swedes, mangolds, clover, small fruit, and other crops. It is in respect of all these things that the decrease of 232,633 in cultivated acres applies. The farmers and the crofters—the small holders of every class—have been pinched out, with the result that not only have the crops suffered so far as they and their families are concerned, but the food supply of the country as a whole has been lessened.

GRASS LAND FOR DEER.

It is not that there is any compensating gain in the increase of acreage in Scotland, under "permanent grass." "Permanent grass" does not in this case mean an increase either in the labour employed or in the production of other kinds of foods. It is an illusive term, which conceals the real nature of the operation that has been taking place. For instance, it may be only an obscure way of indicating to the initiated that land which was lately under cereals, roots, and fruit is now merely rough grass land for deer. In a return issued in June, 1908, at the instance of Mr. Weir, figures were given of the acreage of the deer forests in the "six Highland crofting counties," these counties being Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness. Put in table form the aggregate acreage devoted to deer in these counties in each of four specified years works out as under:

Year.	Acreage of Deer Forest.
1883...	1,709,892
1898...	2,510,625
1904	2,920,057
1908...	2,938,490

Between 1883 and 1908, the increase was 1,248,598; in the more recent period, 1898 to 1908, the increase was 447,865. If the three cereals—wheat, barley, and oats—alone are considered, the acres under each crop in the years 1891, 1901, and 1910 come out as under:

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1891.....	54,294	228,205	992,339
1901.....	36,225	235,15	956,389
1910.....	52,797	191,620	958,150

It will be seen that, as compared with 1891, there was a decline last year under each of the three headings, the net shrinkage being no less than 66,231. A shrinkage of corn foods may, therefore, be inferred, notably oats, a staple food of Scotland.

FEWER CATTLE.

In live stock there has been an equally marked decline, the following being the figures for cattle, sheep, and pigs:

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1891	1,223,297	7 623,903	157,506
1901	1,329,281	7,401,409	124,821
1910	1,170 753	7,144,646	133, 47

But while all these changes affecting land and crops have been going on the tide of emigration from Scotland, has been increasing in a very disquieting ratio. The figures are given in another official return, and from this the following table has been compiled. It shows the number of English, Scotch, and Irish respectively who left the United Kingdom for non-European countries in each of the nine years 1901 to 1909 inclusive:

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.
1901.....	11,585	20,920	39 210
1902.....	137,121	26,285	42,256
1903.....	177,581	36,801	45,566
1904	175,733	37,445	58,257
1905	170,408	4,510	50,150
1906	16,765	5,462	52,310
1907.....	266,220	56,355	64,096
1908.....	172,982	42, 74	38,352
1909	18 ,997	52,884	44,069

The proportion of population as between England and Scotland was, therefore, in the neighbourhood of seven to one; yet in emigration the proportion was about three and a half to one. Again, taking the total emigration of the United Kingdom in 1909 (including Welsh as well as English, Scotch, and Irish), the English percentage in 1901, was 65, whereas it dropped in 1909 to 63. On the other hand, the Scotch percentage, which was only 12 in 1901 rose to 18 in 1909. Meantime the Irish dropped from 23 to 15.

But perhaps the most significant feature of the table is that while people usually regard Ireland as the country from which the largest emigration takes place, the first position, having regard to population, has now been taken by Scotland. In 1906, for the first time since complete statistics have been kept, the Scotch emigration from the United Kingdom was greater than the Irish, and it will be noticed that in each of the four years 1906-1909, this excess was maintained by Scotland. What is the explanation? The answer is that men are being driven off the land. There may be smaller reasons, but in the land question lies the main answer. No wonder its vast political and economic import is at last being realised.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Light on a Dark Subject.

The Wilesmith cruelty case is proceeding as I write, says a correspondent writing in "M. A. P." in mail week, so I must not comment on it. Any such charge, however, makes every decent person ask, how can any one ill-treat a child? I cannot answer that question, but I can tell you the chief causes of cruelty to children. These are: (1) Sheer lust of cruelty, (2) Immorality, (3) Drink.

Conjugal infidelity is a frequent cause of hideous cruelty. A married woman has a child by a lover, and her husband innocently accepts it as his own. But as the child grows up, its likeness to its real father becomes more and more unmistakable. Her secret is in danger, and she conceives a horrible hatred of her child. This was at the bottom of a sensational cruelty case in high circles some years ago.

Drink is sometimes saddled with crimes with which it has little or nothing to do. Cruelty is one of them, that is, so far as deliberate cruelty is concerned. The drunken parent may ill-treat his children when in his cups, but he is rarely guilty of systematic and premeditated cruelty. Drink leads chiefly to the cruelty of neglect. Not that I wish to whitewash the drunkard, but it is a fact that many of the worst cases of cruelty have occurred among people of sober habits and ostensibly godly life.

Recently, a "man" was convicted of abominable cruelty to his fifteen-year-old adopted daughter. He had flogged her unmercifully with a knotted rope, punched her in the face, and threatened to cut her in two. He was a local preacher of Wigton.

Is cruelty identified with any particular class or any particular districts? No. It is, alas! universal.

The cruelty of neglect is naturally most prevalent among the poor, but it would be monstrous to accuse the poor of habitually and wilfully neglecting their children.

PREMEDITATED CRUELTY.

On the other hand, cases of active, premeditated cruelty are perhaps most frequent among the middle and upper classes. This does not mean that these classes have any monopoly of the vile lust of cruelty for cruelty's sake. The explanation is that the well-to-do person whose detached house is his castle is not exposed to the same risks of detection as the working-man, whose private life is practically open to all.

As regards the "psychology" of cruelty to children, only two things can be said with certainty. First, cruelty runs in cycles. Recently, for example, there was a "wave" of indecent assaults on children. Next, men and women are equally bad where cruelty is concerned. This is interesting, because there is a general impression that women are the worst offenders. The records of the N.S.P.C.C., however, show that there is no material difference—the balance, if any, being in favour of women.

Is cruelty to children increasing or decreasing? Mr. Parr, director of the N.S.P.C.C., assures me that it is quite impossible to answer this question categorically. Statistics are absolutely misleading. The fact that in 1900-01 the N.S.P.C.C. dealt with 32,787 cases as against 52,670 cases in 1909-10 does not prove that cruelty is increasing, but merely a great extention of the Society's work. No reliable statistics can be obtained until the whole country is so patrolled that no case can go undiscovered. The Society's report for 1910-11 is not yet available, but I understand there is a slight decrease in cases of active cruelty.

The figures for 1909-10, however, are sufficiently horrible. I give them together with those for some previous years, pointing out again that the steady increase does not necessarily mean that cruelty to children is also increasing:

Year.	Total Cases
a 1884	95
1889-1890	3,947
1894-1895	14,456
1899-1900	28,738
1904-1905	38,046
1909-1910	52,670

a N S P C C founded. Six months only.

Nature of Complaints.

Year	Neglect and Starvation	Manslaughter	Abandonment	Exposure	Violence	Exposure for Begging	Immorality	Other Wrongs
1884	0	—	—	—	53	—	12	—
1889-1890	1,717	—	72	169	1,107	554	203	124
1894-1895	12,542	10	256	636	3,856	931	668	318
1899-1900	22,869	14	313	560	3,647	483	655	356
1904-1905	32,192	7	304	451	3,569	375	754	384
1909-1910	46,803	13	295	582	3,756	810	871	535

WILFULL NEGLECT.

The huge majority of cases are those of "Neglect and starvation." In many of these cases the neglect is wilful and murderous in intent; but in many it is not, and is the result of hopeless conditions of life. The neglect figures point, on the whole, to a rotten social system, and to the shameful fact that in this most Christian and fabulously wealthy country nearly 50,000 children are allowed to go dirty, ragged, diseased, and hungry, and it is not the state, but a private band of philanthropists that rescues them. Violence seems to be kept pretty well in hand, but remember that most of these 3,756 cases in 1909-10 meant the deliberate infliction of brutal, hideous, and agonising tortures on children. For a moment I turn aside to refute a frequent calumny against the N.S.P.C.C. It is said that it is a prying, prosecuting Society, whose one object is to obtain a record number of convictions. This is not so. In 1909-10, 57 per cent. of cases were brought to the Society by the general public. The police and other public officials reported about another 35 per cent. of cases. The Society instituted proceedings on its own account in only, roughly, 8 per cent. of cases.

In the same year, out of 52,670 cases, 45,604 were dealt with by warning. There were only 2,466 prosecutions, the remainder being dropped on inquiry or transferred to other jurisdiction. To return, there are two outstanding features in the whole case. First, the problem of dealing with the "submerged" who cannot properly care for their children. It is too big a subject to discuss now, but we must take care of the children even if we have to separate them from parents who are not cruel, but merely helpless and hopeless. Next, there is the punishment of the wilfully cruel. Is the law strong enough as it stands? Personally, I say no; and here I disagree with Mr. Parr, who says he would be satisfied if judges and magistrates would use the powers they already have. An assize or sessions judge can give two years' hard labour for cruelty (not, of course involving death), a magistrate six months'. I regard two years' hard labour as far too lenient a punishment for some of these cruel devils. Above all, would I give them the "cat," and here I have Mr. Parr's support.

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

COULD NOT SEE.

A street urchin went into a grocer's shop and asked for a quarter of a pound of tea.

Black or green? enquired the grocer.

It doesn't matter, mister; it's for a woman who's blind.

THE UNWASHED.

Inski—Look here, is it you who has been circulating this report that I hadn't washed my face for seven weeks?

Sinski—No. All I said was that if a mosquito wanted to tackle you, he'd have to carry a shovel.

A LOST RACE.

Oh, yes, Mrs. Smith told us, my husband is an enthusiastic archaeologist, and I never knew it till yesterday. I found in his desk some queer looking tickets with the inscription, Mudhorse, 8 to 1; and when I asked him what they were he explained to me they were relics of a lost race. Isn't it interesting?

AN INSUFFICIENT EXCUSE.

T. B. Reed telegraphed a man to meet him in Pittsburg, and the recipient, wishing to escape the interview, took advantage of interrupted communication, due to heavy rain, and replied, Sorry I cannot get to Pittsburg. Wash-out on line.

Mr. Reed telegraphed back:—Don't mind a little think like that Buy a new shirt and come on.

The man kept the appointment.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Johnny, aged nine, had just returned from school and had been had several times for an April fool.

Just before dinner, after wandering over the house, he decided to get his mother for one. He found her busy in the parlor.

Oh, mamma, there's a man in the hall kissing nurse, he shouted.

His mother ran at once towards the hall. But before she could get there, Johnny shouted:—April fool; it's only dad!

BOTH THE SAME AGE.

Well, John, how are you to-day? said a Scottish minister to one of his parishioners on meeting him on the road.

Gey weel sir—gey weel responded John cautiously, if it wasna for the rheumatis in my right leg.

Ah, well, John, be thankful, for there is no mistake you are getting old, like the rest of us, and old age, you know, dosen't come alone.

Auld age, sir! returned John scornfully. I won'er tae hear ye. Auld age has naething tae wi't. There's my ither leg just as auld, an' it's quite sound and soople yet!

A GENTLE HINT.

A merchant, wishing to sharpen his pencil, discovered that he had left his penknife at home. None of his clerks seemed to possess one, so, as a last resource, he called the office boy, who was able to furnish the desired article.

How is it, Tommy, asked the employer, that you alone out of my whole staff seem to have your pocket knife with you?

Dunno, sir, replied Thomas, unless it's because my wages are so low that I can't afford more than one pair of trousers.

TOOTHSOME TOFFEE—VERY!

He knelt in the middle of the rink, grouping wildly. A skater missed his nose by three inches, another only averted disaster by a volent twist, while a third, less, lucky, shot headlong over his crawling form.

What's the matter? asked an attendant, hurrying up.

I've lost a piece of toffee, mumbled the searcher in reply.

A piece of toffee! exclaimed the attendent angrily. Do you mean to tell me that you're blocking all these people, and making yourself a danger to the rink, all over a mere piece of toffee!

I don't want the toffee, answered the searcher in a mufiled, disjointed way, as he continued his feverish groping. I want my teeth!

SING A SONG OF SIXPENCE.

The curtain fell upon the first act. Before the applause had ceased, a fat, indignant woman edged out of her seat and made a bee-line for the box-office.

Look here, young man! she exclaimed. There are boxes on your seats, and they say that if you drop a sixpence in the slot you'll get a pair of opera-glasses!

Quite so! said the box-office keeper. Well?

It isn't well at all! retored the woman. I dropped sixpence in the slot——

And couldn't get out the opera-glasses? asked the box-office keeper.

Oh, I got out the glasses all right! she exclaimed brandishing them indignantly. But, try how I would, I couldn't get out the sixpence!

A NERVOUS SALESMAN.

He was new and nervous, and although he had been in the Fakem Furniture Stores for over a week, it seemed as though he would nevermaster the business. When asked for doormats he offered hearthrugs. He didn't know whether Sheraton was the name of a man or a liqueur, and even in conversation he always got hopelessly tangled about the weather.

As a buxom dame bounced into the shop he advanced anxiously, his fingers grasped in front of him. She asked for a chiffonier, and he conducted her to the bassinette department.

The buxom dame grew angry, and threatened to report him; but he apologised so abjectly that she decide to overlook the offence, and give him another chance.

Please tell me, was her next order, what has become of those lovely side boards you had last week?

The young man blushed and faltered as he replied—I'm sorry, ma'am, but I've shaved 'em off!

HE HAD MANY GRANDMOTHERS.

There is a happy-go-lucky, ready-witted Irishman in the employ of a well-known builder. He is a genius but withal an industrious, trustworthy fellow, and his employer thinks the world of him. A few weeks ago Pat asked for a day off.

Me grandmither's dead, sorr, and begorra I'd loike to go to the funeral, said Pat.

He was granted the leave of absence.

Ten days afterwards Pat asked for another day off.

What's the matter now? asked his employer.

Matther it is, sor, replied Pat. Shure an' me grandmithers' dead, the saints rest her sowl.

Why, that's what you said before.

Shure I did that, sor, but that wor me mither's mither, and this is me father's mither.

He got that day, but when the next week Pat returned to his employer asking for another day, Mr.——was perplexed.

More grandmothers dead? he asked.

Yes, sor, there be. It's me mither's mithor, sor, and she be going to be buried th morrow, sor.

Ah, Pat, exclaimed the employer, I have you there. Your mother's mother died before, you know.

So she did, soer; so she did. But me mither were married twice, sor.

The employer was so completely stumped that he save Pat the day off.

TALKS WITH RENAN.

A Great Theologian.

Mr. Frank Harris relates some very interesting interviews which he had with Renan.

"It was in 1889 or 1890, that the late Sir Charles Dilke gave me a letter to Renan," he writes in the "English Review." "'You should call on him in the College de France,' he said; 'he talks wonderfully; if he takes to you, you'll have a treat.'

"I called on him and heard all about his travels in Palestine. He insisted on the obvious fact that topographical knowledge is of the utmost importance to the historian.

"'When you see the Plain of Gennesaret, or the Lake of Galilee, or Jerusalem,' he said, 'your understanding of the events and of the personages is enormously vivified and quickened; the milieu explains the man much as the soil explains the tree. The best part of my "Life of Jesus" was written in Palestine. It was there Jesus became completely comprehensible to me.'

RENAN AND THE AMERICAN.

"In spite of myself I smiled a little at this flattering self-estimate, but outwardly I was quite polite, and followed his lead by saying that Carlyle had told me the same thing; he had gone to Dunbar before writing the history of the battle, and Curtius always said that his history of Greece was inspired by his travels in the peninsula.

"Sometime after this I happened to mention casually that I was going to see Renan, when an American acquaintance asked me whether it would be possible to introduce him? We called; Renan was cordial and charming, but the American turned out to be a terror. Again and again he tried to impress Renan with the fact that life in Paris was exceedingly immoral, that incidents took place there everyday which would not be tolerated in an Anglo-Saxon town. Renan smiled and listened politely for some little time; but at length his patience was exhausted; looking up at him under his grey brows, and evidently taking him for an Englishman, he asked in his silkiest voice:—

"Have you ever seen anything in Paris, monsieur, more immoral than a leader in your great dailies?"

"What does he mean?' the American asked in English. 'There can be nothing immoral in a leading article in an English paper.'

"'Oh, yes, there can be,' I gasped, 'and there often is, and the American newspaper is just as immoral as the English.'

"A day or two afterwards I called again to apologies to Renan for having introduced my compatriot. I found he had understood everything. He had seen that the American did not mean to be rude, and he was desirous of explaining to me that he had not wished to reprove him, but just to induce him to think of the shortcomings of his own race.

"'It is the rudeness,' Renan continued, 'of Germans and Englishmen that always astonishes us Frenchmen. They are rude unconsciously; it is not a rudeness of self-absorption or of excitement—that we could easily pardon; but the rudeness of a lower plane of thought and feeling, the rudeness of selfishness or want of consideration. . . .

"'I sometimes think that it takes a civilisation of thousands of years to make a notion polite. When you tell a Frenchman that he is impolite he is shocked, he insists on your proving it. Even when he is most angry he understands that it is a grave offence. But I am informed that if you tell an angry Englishman or an American that he is impolite, he simply laughs at you; it would not seem to him a disgraceful charge at all. He sees nothing in impoliteness, and therefore does not resent the accusation. . . .

ENGLISH CIVILISATION TOO YOUNG.

"'Your English civilisation is too young; it is only four or five centuries old, and the German civilisation in the sense of national life is shorter even than yours. Our civilisation, on the other hand, goes back to Roman times; we have been civilised for two thousand years, and the Italians, whose civilisation is still older than ours, are still more exquisitely polite than we are. We Latin people have a great inheritance,' he concluded, pursing his lips; 'we ought therefore to be very considerate of others.' . . .

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TALLER WOMEN.

Like Englishwomen, Frenchwomen are growing taller—at least in Paris. The results of the "careful and minute measurement of 255 Parisiennes aged from twenty-one to fifty-five years," have been communicated to the Academy of Sciences. It was found that the average height of the Parisian woman had increased from 5ft. 6-100in. to 5ft. 1, 23-100in. They are taller by almost 1 1-4in. than the women of the rest of France. At the same time we are told, says the "Telegraph's" Paris correspondent, that in 1908, 1,379 English mothers and daughters were similarly measured and the results communicated there. The average height for the mothers was found to be 5ft. 84-100in., and for the daughters 5ft. 2 2-5in. English women had thus grown just over 1 1-2in. in a generation. Whether the 255 Parisians measured were mothers or daughters, or both, is not stated. The only conclusion to be derived from the statistics in this connection, accordingly, is that the Parisienne of 1911 in height comes between the English mother and the English daughter of 1911. But she is not half an inch taller than the former, and has still much to grow before she reaches the contemporary English girl. Still, it is surprising to learn that the Parisienne, according to these statistics, is even so much as 9-100in taller than the British matron. It appears certain that she is gradually growing taller than the Parisian man but no figures are published on the suject.

DRESS FROM PARIS.

A pretty black-and-white effect was seen at the Varietes Theatre, writes a Paris correspondent in mail week, where La Vie Parisienne is drawing a large public. The skirt is in black satin, veiled with black tulle, with the tiniest bands of satin at the bottom of the tulle to weight it and keep it in place. But the charm of the toilette is in the short tunic of fine black lace, a mixture of Chantilly and Spanish, one incrusted in the other, over the finest of white lace. Nothing prettier can be imagined than the black over the white lace upon the bodice and sleeves, arranged with opening upon the sleeves, as sketched here. The transparent lace upon the neck and arms is most becoming to women with a white skin. Around the waist is a broad band of Nattier blue velvet, with loops of the same drawn across the figure above and below the band. At the theatre it has become fashionable to avoid jewellery of any description, but this is a fancy that is not carried out at dinner-parties and receptions generally, where pearls are worn by all who are fortunate enough to possess them.

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THE MOORS AND THE SULTAN.

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MESSAGE FROM THE BENI M'TIR.

Tangier, May 8.

Last night, a tired, barefooted man, disguised in rags, arrived at my house and asked to see me. On entering he told me, writes the "Times" correspondent, that he was a relation of Kaid Akka Duimeni, Chief of the Beni M'Tir and leader of the Berber rebellion, and that he had been sent to me with a message. This stated that ties of friendship which I could not overlook existed between Akka and myself, and that he leant upon me to defend his good name and his cause from unjust attack.

It had reached him that he had been accused of desiring to kill or drive out of Morocco, all Europeans, and that his rebellion was made expressly for that purpose. Nothing could be less true. He recalled to my memory that seven years ago, when Mekinez was passing through the same state of siege as exists now at Fez, and when I myself was unable to leave the town, when villages were burning on all sides, and even part of the city had been pillaged, when every day men were being killed, it was he, Akka who, in answer to my summons, came himself close to the city walls where I joined him, and it was he and his fellow-tribesmen who rode with me 30 miles through the rebel country to Fez. Was that an anti-European act? Was it not he, Akka who used to take the late Major Ogilvie, Instructor of Cavalry to Abdul Aziz into the wildest districts of the Beni M'Tir country to hunt. Was that a sign of hatred to Europeans?

CHARGES AGAINST THE SULTAN.

The rebellion was against the Sultan and his Vizier. What had they done since Mulai Hafid ascended the Throne except to extort, pillage, rob, and kill? The tribes were filled with relations of the Vizier, who, with their escorts, robbed them till there was nothing left to rob, raped their women, and brought about starvation and misery on every side. The Beni M'Tir suffered as much as any tribe. War, devastation, rape, and extortion—such was their lot at the hands of Mulai Hafid and Glawi. Would the Sherarda, a Maghzen tribe, have revolted except under the direst stress? Would tribe after tribe have forgotten their quarrels to unite if their cause were not just?

THE CONDUCT OF EUROPE.

And what had Europe done except to assist directly in the extortion and indirectly in all the other injuries that they had suffered? Had not every Christian, every Jew, been paid his just and too often his unjust claims, and by whom but by the tribesmen, for the revenues of the Customs were sequestrated and everything fell upon the tribesmen? Loans of money, eventually, too, to be paid by the tribes, cartridges, rifles, cannon, equipment, every thing to facilitate Mulai Hafid and the Maghzen in their wholesale extortion. Europe supplied, at the cost of the tribes. And now, as the culminating point, a French army was on its way to assist him, carrying war and death on its path. What had the tribesmen done to deserve this? Driven to desperation by seeing their children die before them from starvation, by seeing their women outraged, and their cattle driven off, in fact, by losing their all, they first protested in vain and at length had risen. Were such rising unknown in Europe? Had no other people ever done the same? They had looked to Europe for help, or, at least, mercy, and found neither. The Powers had grouped together in their own interest and in the interest of the Sultan and the Maghzen. But why had they forgotten the people? What had they done for them? Nothing, except add to their burden, already heavy past bearing—nothing, nothing! The message goes on to say:—

"We discovered that Europe had no pity, but we still looked for justice. What have we found? The Sultan and the Maghzen, who rob wholesale to leave us to die of starvation, and who have brought the whole country to misery, are assisted and defended; but two wretched soldiers who stole a pack-horse and, fearing the results, deserted—what happened to them less than three months ago in Fez? The Europeans intervened, and they were shot publicly in the presence of the troops. What law of God, what justice of man, can justify that?

"What can we do now but die? It is all that is left to us. We know we cannot resist for long the French troops, but none the less can we permit them to invade our country. We will not surrender; we will not cease from our cause as long as Mulai Hafid remains Sultan and Glawi his Vizier. Under any other Sovereign we will disperse in peace and accept all international agreements, but this man and his Vizier have oppressed us too deeply. The blood of our slain, the cries of our children, call us to avenge them—the blood of our slain and other blood. But a few weeks ago, three little girls from one of the tribes went to Fez to appeal for their father's liberty. When they arrived he was already dead. They were raped by the Palace attendants and sent home. Had it not been for European assistance peace would have reigned months ago and a new Sultan would be on the Throne. You know now to what purpose Europe's assistance is put, and it will be her everlasting disgrace that she has consented to and connived at the prolongation of this period of crime."

The message concludes with these words:—

"By the service I once rendered you, by our friendship which has never ceased, in the name of the God of mercy and justice, and in the name of our people, whom you know and love, I call upon you to make known my message."

Such as it is I sent it on, for it is worthy of being heard.

FEZ BLOCKADED.

Paris, May 7.

The telegrams, which have been received from Fez yesterday and to-day, are interpreted in many quarters as signifying that the position in the capital is becoming almost desperate. It is to be hoped that this assumption will prove unfounded. But all accounts are agreed that ammunition, especially for the guns, is running short, food is nearly at famine prices, and discontent among the lower classes is growing. Even Major Bremond's force, which represents the most war-hardened and best-disciplined part of the garrison, is said to be too much exhausted after its forced march back to Fez, to undertake any further sorties for the present. When Major Bremond who has been recommended for promotion to the rank of Officer in the Legion of Honour returned to Fez, his force had only 12 rounds of ammunition per man left. According to the "Temps," Colonel Mangin's forces in the town itself had on April 27 only enough ammunition for a couple of days' fighting. The investment of the city continues to be complete, and as the Maghzen is unable to obtain money for paying the troops there is no necessity to exaggerate the seriousness of the situation.

According to the Fez correspondent of the "Matin," the number of the insurgent around the city is estimated at 7,000. None of the tribes have made submission.

RELIEF FORCE DELAYED.

Paris, May 9.

The relief force has not yet started for Fez. According to an announcement this morning, the Minister of War had received no report from General Moinier for three days, at circumstance which is doubtless due to the Commander-in-Chief's absence from his headquarters on a visit of inspection at the advanced base a El Kunitra. The Home Government expresses entire confidence in General Moinier's judgment, and has left him free to choose both the date and the route for Colonel Brulard's advance. If a start has not yet been made this fact simply means that, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, he has nothing to gain by moving without first having completed all his preparations for supporting the relief force. General Moinier has his orders, which are to succour with least possible delay the French military instructors and the other Europeans in Fez.

The latest intelligence seems to indicate that the native "mehalla" and the Goums have reached Lalla Itto, the first on the stage road to Fez. The head of the French column however does not appear to have got beyond Sidi Ayesh a few miles from the advance base at El Kunitra. An advance in force cannot be ordered until the troops which are to occupy the neighbourhood of Rabat, El Kunitra, and each succeeding point along the line of march are ready to follow in support.

TRIBAL ATTACK NEAR RABAT.

Paris, May 10.

The Government has received a message from M. Leriche, the French Consul at Rabat, stating that yesterday, the tribes attacked the French troops who are encamped at Dar on Arusi, a few miles north of that town. The insurgents were driven off without loss on the French side. Including the attacks on two French convoys last week, yesterday's engagement makes the third brush with the native tribes in about as many days.

RELIEF COLUMN.

Tangier, May 11.

The relief column left El Kunitra this morning on the march to Fez. It takes with it the best wishes of every one at Tangier.

There have been several small attacks upon convoys between Rabat and El Kunitra. The first took place on the 5th, and was followed by others on the 6th, 7th, and 8th. They were carried out by a band of 300 to 400 Beni Hassen tabesmen, who continued hovering in the neighbourhood, taking covert in the Forest of Mamora, to issue from time to time and harass the convoys. In the most important of these attacks a "sous-officier" and two soldiers were killed and 15 more who accompanied the camels were dispersed. They succeeded in reaching headquarters, several being wounded. An attack was also made at night upon a bivouac of French troops, but was repulsed without loss.

Captain Moreau's "mehalla" at Suk-el-Arba now consists of nearly 800 men, composed of 300 Regular Infantry, 300 mounted tribesmen enrolled by Kaid Sherkawi, and 100 local recruits. It is reported from those districts that a band of Beni Hassen horsemen have crossed the Sebu into the Gharb district and are actively carrying on propaganda on Mulai el Zin's behalf, with what effect is not known.

I refrain from telegraphing any of the wild rumours current here to night, which I believe to be absolutely devoid of foundation.

GOVINDAS CASTE DEFAMATION CASE.

The Power of Prayaschitta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, MAY 26.

In the Govindas defamation case three orthodox learned pandits deposed on oaths before the Sub-Judge that according to the Hindu shastras if a Hindu went to a foreign country and on his return performed prayaschitta there could be no objection to his being taken back into his community.

BILLIARDS.

Ernie Monk, the ex-Amateur Champion of South Africa and Bombay, who has now become a professional, is giving an exhibition game at Bhagwagars International Union Club, Grant Road Bridge, to-day having for an opponent, Mr. W. Baker of the Telegraphs, to whom he is conceding 400 in 1,000 up. Baker who was a competitior in the Amateur Championship here last year has improved wonderfully; so it is expect a good game will be witnessed as Monk too an aspirant for the title of "Indian Champion."

RACQUETS.

W. JAMSETJI v. W. HAWES.

An exhibition match between W. Jamsetji and W. Hawes was played at Prince's Club on May 6. The match, which was the best of seven games—Hawes having 3 aces start—produced excellent racquets. Jamsetji led by 2 games to 1, but Hawes won the next three, and so secured the rubber by 4 games to 2, with scores of 6—15, 15—11, 4—15, 15—9, 15—4, 15—10.

In the first game Jamsetji went from 8—5 to "game ball," and the next game he ran from 7—14 to 11—14. The best hand in the third game was four by Jamsetji. Hawes going from 8—9 in the fourth game scored a sequence of six aces, and in the following game he made a run of seven, and led at 10—love. In the sixth game the Parsee had a run of five, from 3—8 to 8 all, the highest sequence afterwards being 3, by Hawes.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—May 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H T Dennys, B
Major S Anderson, IMS, B
Major A Smith, ICVD, B
Major E S Peck, IA, B
Major R H Parin, IA, B
Capt J S Crosthwaite, B
Capt A M E H T Walker, IA, B
Capt H C Prescott, IA, B
Mr R E Jack, B Cov
Mr B S Kisch, B Cov
Mr E A Phelps, B Cov
Mr R Nathan, B Cov
Mr S V L de H Gordon, B
Mr A J Carew, B
Mr G H Cockman, B
Mr A C C Harby, B
Mr A H Bagley, B
Mr W H Chadwick, B
Mr R W Blair, B
Mr W Beechey, B
Mr W A Galbreath, B
Mr L B Burrows, B
Mr L H Burton, B
Mr H G Fitzgerald, B
Mr E C Bolster, B
Mr W H Lovegrove, B
Mr A A Price, B
Mr G E Potenger, B
Mr W P Thompson, B
Mr F G Wigley, B
Mr C B Malden, B
Mr E A Lugard, B
Mr G L A Houillard, B
Mr H M C Trotter, B
Mr H F Lockwood, B
Mr F Smith, B
Mr H G Wyatt, B
Mr P L Orde, B
Mr H Lillie, B
Right Rev E Chatterton, Bishop of Nagpore, B
Miss M E Honeyburne, B
Mr C B Cottorell, a Cov
Mr E B Clegg, M Cov
Mr A E Groenhole, M
Mr G J Barton, M
Mr D Brodie, M
Mr G Loverets, M
Dr F X De Souza, Bo Cov
Mr L H Spence, Bo
Mr A H M Ostrehan, Bo
Mr S D Smith, Bo
Rev P G Tibbs, Bo
General Sir E G Barrow, C C B, Sn Army
Major-Gen E S Hastings
Lieut Col F. J Fowler, DSO, 127 Bel
Major C Donovan, IMS
Major C S Fellows, 108 Inf
Major L N Beatty, 31 Lrs
Major C L Seton-Browne, 53 Rifles
Major P S F Claridge, 28 Cav
Major P Hambro, Cav Sch
Major V Murray, RE
Major W C Paleologus, 25 Punj
Maj or W H Wardell, 2-39 Garh R
Major P G Twining, EE
Major W Keyworth, 74 Punj
Major A B Scuter, 21 Cav
Capt B G Peel, 81 Prs
Capt J P Benn, 37 Lrs
Capt A C P Cochran, 40 Pathans,
Capt A L M Molesworth, 1-3 G R
Capt J Liversay
Capt J Gourlie, CIH
Capt D Dudley, 91 Punj
Capt F T Duhan, 19 Punj
Capt A S Hay, S S G Meerut
Capt C R Wilkinson, 52 Sikhs
Capt G E Woodward, 54 Sikhs
Lieut R B Dent, 3 G R
Lieut R G Phythian-Adams, 80 Inf
Lieut R E Barrow, ADC, Sn Army
Lieut J C Brewer, 99 Punj
Lieut V C Duberly, 17 Cav
Lieut C H F Nixon, 91 Punj
Lieut H E G Paget, 46 Punj
Lieut H D Drysdale, 26 Punj
Lieut F C DeButts, 55 Rifles
Commander C R Rowsell RIM
Commander A W Mc Arthur, RIM
Engineer P R Porter, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr Ghazanfar Ali Khan, B Cov, 4 mo MC
Mr H F Samman, B Cov 3 weeks
Mr C E Hill, B, 5 mo M C
Mr G Holme, S, 3 mo MC
Mr G W C Lisle, B, 3 mo MC
Mr I W Bowring, B, 2 mo MC
Mr A B Adams, M, 6 mo MC
Assist-Surg W St M Heffernan, Bo 4 mo MC
Rev W W Castle, Bo 4 mo MC
Major H W Johnston, 67 Punj 3 mo MC
Lieut R G Hinde, 124 Bel 4 mo M C
Engineer W G Horley, RIM, to 23-6-11

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr R L F Whitty, B Cov
Mr W D Woollam, B
Mr M R Jardine, B

Firing for the Empire Day "Daily Mail" Cup in the overseas competition, a team of the Coorg and Mysore Rifle Volunteers at Chikmangalur, on Thursday, scored 702. Colour-Sergt-Instructor Tomison is at the top of the list with 94 points.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, has graciously consented to give away the prizes for the wrestling matches and the army sports at the Coronation Fete at Annandale on the 17th June.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 22nd May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,153,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 20th May 1911, by Council Bills..... £ 4,673,489
Balance to be remitted from 21st May 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 12,479,811

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, May 9.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen C J Blomfield, C B, D S O, to command a Division in India, vice Lieut-Gen Sir J W Murray, K C S, whose tenure of that appointment has expired March 6.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Capt F C A H Viscount Newry and Mourne resigns his commission, May 10.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Major H A Thompson retires on retired pay May 10.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Major E F Delaforce is seconded for service with the Territorial Art April 20, Capt C St M Ingham to be Major April 12, Capt A M Fox, D S O, from the Halt-pay List, is restored to the establishment April 24, Lieut E O Lewin to be Capt, April 3.

Royal Garrison Art—Major H M Elliot is seconded for service with the Canadian Forces, March 17. The promotion of the undermentioned Capt. to the rank of Major is ante-dated as follows:—S D Bullen March 17; C C Donovan, and to remain seconded; C E Eady, March 18, H J Cotter April 1; C G E Stevens-Nash, April 11. The undermentioned Capts to be Majors—C F G Low, and to remain seconded K E Haynes and to remain seconded F A Easton, April 12. The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts—N D'A Fitz-Gerald, April 6 G H Redfern, April 11.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Super. Major the Hon C Heathcote-Drummond Willoughby is restored to the establishment, March 11. Capt. E Longueville is seconded, while employed as Commandent, School of Instruction for Officers of the Territorial Force, May 1; Capt J H J Phillips to be Regimental Adjt, May 1.

Irish Guards—A B Stock to be Second Lieut on probation, May 10.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—Super. Capt G A Stevens is restored to the establishment April 27.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Lieut, R G H Belcher resigns his commission May, 10.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Second Lieut G E R de Miremont is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, April 26.

The Worcestershire Regt—Super Capt C V Beresford is restored to the establishment April 13. The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieut J V Bridges is ante-dated to Jan 23. The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—C A Wythes, March 2; C G B Loos, March 6; W D Bush, March 13; H Gordon, April 1.

The East Lancashire Regt—Capt G W Hay retired on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1899, May 10.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Second Lieut R G Worthington to be Lieut, April 1.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt G R Wake resigns his commission, May 10.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Lieut O H E Moore to be Capt; Second Lieut B H Goodhart to be Lieut, April 1.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Capt D A Garden to be Adjt, May 10.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt W J S Haskett-Smith is reconded for service as an Adjt of Territorial Infantry, Super Capt T J Reynolds is restored to the establishment, April 25.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut J E Hume, from the Army Service Corps, to be Lieut, with precedence next below W G S Barker, April 6.

The West India Regt—Lieut B F Ferguson retires on retired pay May 10.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev J M Connor, M A, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, Dec 19.

Army Ordnance Department.

Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 3rd Class, and Honorary Lieutenant A R Stamford to be an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 2nd Class, with the hon. rank of Capt, May 10.

Memoranda.

Col. J E Dickie, C B, is granted the temporary rank of Major-Gen while employed as Director-General of Military Works in India, Feb 7. Col R Jennings, M D, Army Medical Service, to be an Hon. Surg. to the King, vice Surg-Gen J A Marston, C B, M D, deceased April 1. The undermentioned Qrmrs and Hon Lieuts are granted the hon rank of Capt.:—J J Jacobs, Royal Engineers; J Davidson, Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's May 8. The undermentioned Native Officer, Indian Army, is granted the hon. rank of Capt. on retirement:—Subadar Major Narayan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 34th Sikh Pioneers, March 1.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

3rd Connaught Rangers—Capt G A C Alcock, from 3rd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt, to be Capt, May 10.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

H F Vellacott to be Lieut on probation, April 24.

Admiralty, 8th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' decoration upon Staff Paymaster Charles Stuart Hale.

Admiralty, 8th April.

Assistant Paymaster Edward Pink Rickcord has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 19th April.

Admiralty, 9th May.

Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable Francis Laurance William Vernon has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th June, 1910.

Admiralty, 10th May.

Acting Snb-Lieutenant Randolph Machatie Powell has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th August, 1910.

Boyal Naval Reserve.

The following Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—John Crumbie-Brown. Dated 14th April. Arthur Grove. Francis William Woodgate Bevis, dated 28th April. Thomas Bertram Story, dated 3rd May, Engineer James Currie Craig to be Senior Engineer, dated 10th May, Assistant Engineer William Brown McCall to be Engineer. dated 10th May.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Engineer Charles James Park has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Senior Engineer, dated 13th April.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant John Vernon Forster has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 10th May.

Admiralty, 11th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following officers:—

Lieutenant George Hamilton.
Lieutenant George Robinson Hudson.

War Office, 12th May.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Edward O F Hamilton, C B, from Commanding in Sierra Leone, to command the troops in Guernsey and Alderney while Lieutenant Governor of those Islands, vice Major-General R Auld, C B, deceased, dated 10th May.

The undermentioned appointments have been made to the personal Staff of Sir J M F Fuller, Bart, Governor of Victoria, dated 14th April. Captain Leonard L Wheatley, D S O, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp, and to remain seconded. Lieutenant Robert W Awdry, Royal Wiltshire Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Yeomanry, to be Aide-de-Camp extra.

Cavalry.

5th Royal Irish Lancers, Gerald Buddle Atkinson to be Second Lieutenant on probation, dated 13th May.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, Second Lieutenant Rupert A Boyd is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, dated 26th April.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William Bass is placed on retired pay, dated 13th May.

Serjeant-Major Artillery Clerk William Connell Robinson, to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, dated 13th May.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Captain Julian Y H Rideout is restored to the establishment, Dated 15th April.

Captain Keith G Campbell to be an Instructor in Gunnery Second Class dated 15th April.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Foreman of Works Serjeant-Major Matthew Hilton to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, dated 13th May.

Infantry.

The Cheshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Claude B Gossett is restored to the establishment. Dated 27th April.

The Northamptonshire Regiment. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants; Hugh G O'Connell, dated 11th January. Gordon M Fraser. Dated 1st April.

The Manchester Regiment. Supernumerary Captain Cecil Morley is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd April.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's Gentleman Cadet Donald Charles Mackenzie, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 13th May.

The Connaught Rangers. Captain Robert R Hart, from Indian Army, to be Captain, vice H A Wilson, who exchanges. Dated 10th April.

The Rifle Brigade. The Prince Consort's Own, Lieutenaut Henry R M Howard is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 34th April.

Army Medical Service.

Colonel Henry W Murray, M B, is placed on retired pay, dated 12th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis J Jencken M B. from the Royal Army Medical Crops, to be Colonel vice H W Murray, M B. Dated 12th May.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Mary Barton, Staff Nurse, to be Sister. Dated 1st May.

Memoranda.

Colonel Edward R Kenyon on vacating the appointment of Chief Engineer, Gibraltar, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 22nd April.

Lieutenant Algernon B Trewin, The Essex Regiment is granted the local rank of Captain while employed with the King's African Rifles. Dated 6th May.

That part of the supplement to the "London Gazette" of the 24th June, 1910, relating to Subadar Major Kalu Thapa, Sardar Bahadur, 13th Bengal Infantry, is cancelled, and the following to be substituted:—

Subadar Major Hanuman Sing Thapa, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

General Reserve of Officers.

William Maitland Congreve, late Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th May.

Frederick Hugh Campbell McTavish, late Second Lieutenant, The Black Watch Royal Highlanders to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 13th May.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette." May 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 12th instant, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Burton, Miss
Clegg, Mr J
Grier, Lt Col O H
Mrs Marshall's ayah
Kearsey D S O, Capt A C H
Orchard, Mr W J
Sell, Mr W H
Sister, Mr A F

GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Ballantyne, Mr R J G

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bayley, Mr W E
Creagh, Maj A H D
Dow, Mr R D
Dean, Mr V W
Ethinger, Mr H
Ethinger, Mrs
Fairweather, Mr J C F
Grieve, Mr R G
Greenfield, Mr E G
Hilliard, Mr G
Lowsley, Capt H L P
Leslie, Mr M
Mann, Dr H H
Reid, Mr W
Reid, Mrs
Richardson, Mr R H
Rai, Mr Wm
Smyth, Mr R S
Simon, Mr B B
Shorter, Mr A V
Thompson, Col D
Takin, Capt J H T
Tanner, Mr W R
Weallens, Col W

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Balkvell, Mr N
Edwards, Col J M
Sassoon, Mr A H

LONDON TO KARACHI.—Burton, Capt P

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.—Elphinstone, Mr T G

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," May 27.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Addington, Hon Mrs.
Batty, Mr and Mrs H and inft
Bridgeman, Lt-Comd The Hon R O B
Box, Mr L A
Booth, Mr J S
Brackhouse, Mr
Buckhouse, Miss
Burler Mr O
Bigsby, Mr S H
Collins, Mr H
Carke, Mr E
Cameron, Miss E
Corlett, Mr
Campion, Miss E
Drummond, Mr S H
DeSilva Costa Dr
Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Mr
Ellis Mr A H
Esoofally Sharafally, Mr and one native servant
Fleming, Mr E C
Gordon, Mr A D
Gracey, Capt and Mrs
Garth, Mr W
Harrower, Mr
Himmat Singh, Mr
Hext, Mr
H H Major Dowlat Singh Maharajah of Idar
Jodhpur H H The Maharajah of and Brother
Kininmouth, Mr L
Katarakar, Mr
Lewis, Mr C G
Law, Mr John
Larmour, Mr F A
Macdonald, Mr P J
Muir, Mr W M
Morgan, Mr J O
Major-General H H Sir Partab Singh, G O S I K C B, A D C
Motilal Dayabhai Mr
Ostlund Miss
Parmelee, Mr R M
Palin, Major P C
Pope, Mr J A
Patto, Dr A D S
Pinto, Mr F J
Roberts, Miss B
Royle, Mr W
Ram Singh, Mr
Shoemaker, Mr and Mrs M M
Saito, Mr K
Suleman, Mr A Razak
Stansfeld, Maj C G
Strong Captain A D
Stevens, Mr
Toynbee, Mr R L
Taylor, Mr W C
Taylor, Mr J McL G
Todd, Miss
Takeuchi, Mr K
Umrao Singh
Unwin, Mr L A
Wood, Mr G C O
Wykeham, Price Mr
Williams, Capt L G
Walker, Mr John

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect,	Via Aden Perfect,
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th May, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M,	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...		Nil.		11	46
Teheran ...	26	12	5 p.m.	2	20
Suez	26	1	35 p.m.	...	43

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (26-5-11).

DIVINE SERVICE.

Sunday after Ascension, 28th May.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a m Holy Communion; 7-45 a m Matins; 8-30 a m. Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in E. Hymns 201, 304, 316, 202; 6 30 p m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns—301, 300, 306; Collections for—Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a m and Evensong at 5-15 p m; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m; on Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6 30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. There will be no Services in this Church until June.

St. John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

Thursday 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 8-30 a.m., Matins daily. Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday in Church.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev J H Robinson; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi. 8 a m, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev P Eykyn—8-30 a m Coral celebration of the Holy Communion; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev Fathers Biscoe Langmore and Chard—6-30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a m Matins and Litany; 8 a m Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Organ and Choir.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-45 a m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11 a m Matins Sermon and Litany. Preacher: Rev Father J W Biscoe S S J E

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of ease to St. Peter.—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English; 7-30 a.m. Marathi; 9 a.m. Gujerathi; 4 p.m., Canarese, 6-30 p.m. Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of East to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R C Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar: Rev Dr B De Monte; 7 and 8-30 a m, Masses; 5 30 p m, Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: 6 a m, 7 a m, 8 a m, 9 a m, 6 30 p m.

St Joseph's Church, Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon; 6 30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m. 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar: Rev Fr M X Gomes, 7 and 9 a m, Masses; 5 30 p m Evening Service 7 and 7 30 a m. Masses on week days,

Gloria Church, Mazagon—Vicar: L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6 p m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P B Saldanha and J A Gomes 6 a m, Mass 8 a m, High Mass: 6 p m, Benediction.

Church of N S de Salvasao, Dadar—Vicar Rev Thomas Henriques 6-45 and 8 a m, Low Masses.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health) Vicar: Rev Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8 30 a m.

Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrows Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar Rev Fr J N Continho—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a m, Masses; 6 p m, Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a m, Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—8-30 a m Morning Service, Preachers: Rev R O Jenkins; B Sc, 6 30 p m Evening Service, Preacher: Mr. Frank Anderson, M A; 5 p m. Sunday School; 9 to 10 p m, Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—10 a m Morning Service, Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins, B. Sc., 6 30 p m, Evening Service. Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins, B Sc 5 p m, Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y M C A Hall—Minister; Rev H E Barrell. 8-30 a m, Morning Service Preacher: Rev H E Barrell; 6-30 p m, Evening Service. Preacher: Rev H E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 100. Hymns, 12, 308, 239.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a m. Morning Service, 9 30 a m. Evening 6 30 p m Social Hour, at 8 45 p m. Paster: Rev C B Hill.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a m. Morning Service; 6 30 p m. Evening Services. Wednesday, 6 30 p m. Prayer meeting. Minister: Rev Fawcett Shaw.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton; 11 a.m. hervice at Parel; 11 a.m. United hervice in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p m Children's Service; 6-30 p m Evening Service Preacher: Rev Alex S Crichton, Psalm 23. Hymns—95, 193, 237.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U F C of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office—Minister: The Rev M B Nikambe, 8-30 a m, morning service. Preacher: Rev Dr Scott; 4-30 p m Evening Service, Preacher; Rev M B Nikamb.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMER AND NATIVE CRAFT.

Tindal Reported Missing.

It has been reported to the Bombay Police that a collision occurred between the s.s. "Quida" and a Phatimari, a country craft, off Dabul river. The steamer was on her way to Bombay from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and some deck passengers. The Phatimari owned by Tindal Dhondu Yessu, was carrying 3,000 tins of kerosine. The tindal is missing and is believed to have been drowned as he was unable to swim. Ten khalasees were picked up by the s. s. "Quida" and brought to Bombay on Thursday. The cargo, and Rs. 300 in cash, belonging to the crew, have been lost.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. "MAYO."

R. I. M. S. Mayo, Lt.-Commander G. N. Forteath arrived here y

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kamra, 504 tons, Captain G R Elton, arrived here yesterday from Bahrio, 19th May via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Mahomadi, 1,251 tons, Captain A Geddie, arrived here yesterday from Jedah 13th May with a general cargo and 103 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain Groves will sail to-day for Hull, &c, with a general cargo.

The steamer Craigvar 2,874 tons Captain B C Edmonds sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 950 tons Captain H McDearmed sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line Steamer City of Manchester 3,562 tons Captain D Martin arrived here yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O Co's Steamer Salsette 2,391 tons Captain H G H Lewellin arrived here yesterday from Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 26.

Brinkburn	2423 Jelland	W & A G & Co
Bolimba	1607 Whytehead	M M & Co
Begonia	2346 Mathews	T Jewandas
Claverley	3440 Kragh	T Morrison & Co
Crosby	2330 Bouy	W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)	3598 Byde	Standard Oil Co
Gymeric	2558 Williams	E Tajbhoy
Harpenden	2302 Cromack	A Yule & Co
Heim	753 Eriksen	F Campbell & Co
Indiana	2508 Tauzel	W & a Graham & Co
Kiltkerran	2412 Surdon	M M & Co
Kamra	504 Elton	M M & Co
Lawada	2134 Wellingham	M M & Co
Lowther Range	2468 Blance	W & A Graham & Co
Madura	1273 Logan	M M & Co
Multra	2983 Tallent	M M & Co
Manaos	893 Kaer-murin	M M & Co
Mexican Prince	1953 Young	W & A Graham & Co
Nawab	2041 Elliot	T Morrison & Co
Norkoowa	1074 Hugo	M M & Co
Oueda	4944 Archdeacon	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2666 Horn	Shah S N Co
Trigonia	1650 Hofman	Standard Oil Co
Baron Cawdor	2764 Fullerton	W & A Graham & Co
Wardha	2564 Davidson	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Forbes	2502	Becket	Dunkirk	4-6	J Finlay & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	27-5	J Finlay & Co
Cak Trafford Hall	3136	Hood	Liverpool	30-5	K Nixon & Co
D&E Cairn	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	10-6	M M & Co
F York Castle	3467	Mais	Hull	30-5	W & A G & Co
H Firoz	2029	Primrose	Genoa	1-6	B and P S N Co.,
K Craigard	2128	Barnes	Liverpool	29-5	W & A Graham & Co
N Bramley	2783	Ruthen	Philadelphia	1-5	T Morrison & Co
P Duke of York	1956	Tong	Antwerp	31-5	K Nixon & Co
Q Alexandra	2484	Reed	N F		T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Trieste	3305	Francich	Trieste	31-5	A L S N Co
2 Schorfels	3511	Rade	Karachi	31-5	W & A Graham & Co
3 Ivydene	2277	Binks	Dunkirk	31-5	T Morrison & Co
4 Baralong	2961	Scounay	Antwerp	31-5	W & A Graham & Co
5 Naira	3627	Lassen	Dunkirk	29-5	W & A Graham & Co
6 Africa	2555	Sebelich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
7 City of Manchester	3563	Martin	Liverpool	2-6	K Nixon & Co
8 President	2936	Bremer	Zanzibar	27-5	A Strandes & Co
9 Bingo Maru	3374	Parsons	Kobe	2-6	N Y Kaisha
18 Persia	4198	Haughton	London	3-6	P and O S N Co
16 Benwood	2412	Jackson	Genoa	31-5	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....573 Fakra ...N F...N F ...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri..... 563 Dawood...B'nager ...27-5 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	City of Manchester	Martin	Liverpool, May 3
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, May 21
	Kamra	Elton	Bahrin, May 19
	R I M S Mayo	Forteath	Rangoon, May 15
	Mahomadi	Geddie	Jedah, May 13

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Trigonia	Hofman	Rangoon
	Austria	Raicich	Trieste, &c
	Craigvar	Edmonds	Amsterdam
	Lhasa	Macdermid	Karachi

The steamer Hindoo, Groves for Hull obtained her portclearance on Friday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Wardha for Calcutta, &c.
" Kamra for Persian Gulf, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	From
16	Umfuli	Natal
21	Clan Maclachlan	Liverpool
23	Crewe Hall	Coast
	Fenatorm	Antwerp
	Bangala	Rangoon
	Chilka	Negapatam
24	Fumi Maru	Singapore

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, arrived at Antwerp on the evening of the 24th instant, and the same Co's steamer Cayabassa, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 26th instant at 6 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 27th May.

420. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for competition matches 1 to 6 to-day Saturday the 27th instant from 2 to 5 p.m.

421. The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted as under :—

Sunday 28th instant—Rifle Club matches 1 to 6.
Wednesday 31st instant—Rifle Club matches 1 to 6.
Saturday 3rd proximo and Sunday 4th proximo—Rifle Club matches 1 to 6 close.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

422. Resignation.—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps :—

No 7018 Vol W Moir, " G" Coy.

423. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to " G " company :—No 7134 Vol W Fraser No 7135 Vol G T S Miles, No 7136 Vol H C Allum, No 7137 Vol A B Morrison.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Mookey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camellia 125° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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BY

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NAPIER

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 27th May, 1911.

THE TELEPHONE IN THE STATES.

WHILE telephone-users in Great Britain are wondering whether the transference of of the National Telephone Company's lines to Government will spell progress or the reverse, it may be of interest to follow the course of that useful invention in the United States, and the means by which it has become almost as perfect an instrument as human ingenuity could devise. The high ambition there is, in the words of Mr. H. N. Casson, who wrote in "The World's Work" on the subject, that the telephone should fulfil the motto "Ich Dien," I serve, in all practical variations. In the near future more marvellous applications of electricity may be revealed to the inventors "who have already outrun the prophets." While we wait for these we avail ourselves gladly of what has been effected, though the why and the wherefore of the action of the telephone still remains a mystery to the wisest student of science. To understand how it has come to be so universally used in the States, we must go back to 1879, when Theodore Vail conceived a grand programme for personal communication between the people of the chief towns of North America. When he formulated his invention of adopting for this purpose the new invention of the telephone, it was looked on as vain talk, for the instrument then seemed only suitable for short-distance service. But Vail believed it could soon be made to bridge a hundred miles as easily as one. His first line was short, from Boston to Lowell, and yet it made a small profit. Then he proposed laying a longer line, from Boston to Providence, but the Bell Company, alarmed, declined to erect it, so he organised a company of his own and strung the line he desired, not quite successfully it is true, but the happy thought of a double line coming to one of his assistants not only established the line but the theory of the Metallic Circuit as well. Then followed a line, not of common iron, but of glistening copper, to New York, supported on 10,000 poles. The cost, 70,000 dollars was held to be the wildest extravagance and wise heads were shaken and ridicule poured on Vail. But success came and thenceforth his telephonic system advanced with sturdy steps and became The American Telegraph and Telephone Company. His avowed object was to connect every city and town of the States with the rest of the known world, and for nine years he worked hard at this scheme, and then quitted it to take up other enterprises which brought him a large fortune and allowed him to indulge in his favorite diversion, farming.

Vail was succeeded in the management of the telephone by John Elbridge Hudson, "a lawyer by profession and a University Professor by temperament." He strengthened the telephone system, coolly borrowed 50 million dollars to assist its expansion before he died in 1900. F. P. Fish followed Hudson and his "full-speed ahead" character worked wonders almost to the point of explosion. He borrowed money in stacks, 150 millions at a time, and used it in frantic haste for development until by 1909 the revenue from long-distance messages of the Company was 22,000 dollars a day. Even in 1905, the quality of its service was far in advance of all European countries and the number of its telephones in use much larger. This was all accomplished without public money, without a protective tariff, or the prestige of being a Government department. Neither a millionaire nor a big bank had any hand in it. The telephone rapidly took the place of travel. It easily mastered an area of 413,000 square miles. The poles of its wires rose among wild pines and great cedars, across the American continent from Boston to Omaha and over the Rocky Mountains. At first the Indians stole the bright wire for personal ornaments and the bears gnawed down the poles to get at the honey-bees they imagined were humming on the wires, but these vagaries were soon put an end to. In 1900 there were in New York 56,000 telephone users. By 1908 these had increased to 310,000. In one year 65,000 new telephones were put up and now that city has more than France Belgium, Holland and Switzerland combined. All the telephones in London, Glasgow, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol and Belfast would only represent those of one solitary American city. In 1879 the New York Telephone Directory consisted of one small card, it has grown to be an 800-page quarterly, to distribute which in 1910 took 20 drays, 40 horses and 400 men. The one shabby Exchange of the city of thirty years ago, is replaced by eighty-five up-to-date offices.

Night and day the wires are at work, the most restful hour is from three to four o'clock in the morning when there are only ten calls per minute. Between five and six two thousand people use the telephone, and every hour after that, the calls double and treble until by 11 o'clock 180,000 conversations are passing over the shuddering wires per hour—fifty New York voices clamouring to be heard every second. This, says Mr. Casson, is "the peak of the load." It is aptly described as a national nerve system connecting 50,000 cities and communities. The actual wealth of the Bell Company and the Western Union, if pooled, would amount to 760 million dollars, or £152,000,000. The systems own ten million poles, enough to enclose a hundred square miles with a seven-deep palisade, while used up in the work, are eleven million miles of wire. If the 110,000 men and girls operating the system were marched ten abreast, the column would take six hours to pass a given point. Four years ago, in 1907, Theodore Vail, who like Cincinnatus, was contentedly farming in Vermont, was invited by deputation to return to the management of the telephone which he had left 30 years before. Though unwilling to abandon his farm, he responded to the telephone call and consented to apply the hard sense of his brain to its service. His aim now is to make the system a national one, controlled by a well-defined line of authority, beginning with the local manager, passing on to the directors of the State Company, then through those of the National Company to the Federal Government. Past experience shows that "a private telephone company is apt to be much more obedient to the people than if it were a Government department." But the company will be held strictly responsible for its acts and much will be expected of it. Even now the two million long-distance telephone wires can be used for telegraphic purposes. It is hoped that soon a telegram can be received and delivered by telephone, allowing the messenger boy to disappear from the streets and go to school or learn a trade. The telephone and the telegraph being made complementary to each other in the United States, serve most needs of the talkative human race there. Despatch is the rule. The length of time it takes elsewhere to get in communication with a trunk line—in some countries as much as an hour, is impossible in America where thirty seconds is considered too long. Conversations can now be held over 2,500 miles of space, but the communication requirements of hustling men, 12,000 miles apart, must and will be provided for before very long. Optimists dream of the day when their own voices will come back to them round the world. Even this would not be a greater miracle than the first talk held over a few miles of telephone wire must have seemed in the early days of the invention.

ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP. IT was appropriate, that almost immediately before the recent visit of the Kaiser to England, an "Anglo-German Friendship Society" should have been inaugurated in London. His Imperial Majesty found on all sides in England a spirit of cordial welcome, which was displayed none the less by the cheering crowds in the streets than by his Royal relatives. He has since, on more than one occasion, spoken words of grateful appreciation of this feeling, and he must have been the more convinced of its reality, seeing that but a few days before a great society, representative not of the United Kingdom only, but of the Empire, and including many of the most influential Britishers of the day, had been formed to foster it and help it to grow. This Society is a development of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee, which was formed in 1905, at a time when ill-feeling between the two countries was at its height. Since then a very considerable improvement has taken place in the relations of the two people, and the Society with its larger scope hopes to aid the continuance and extension of these better sentiments. It may be, as the Duke of Argyll says, comic that the scaremongers should try to frighten, as though they were children, the two best instructed nations of Europe. However, the scaremongers have frequently been successful in putting them in a big fright, and much as friendly feeling between the two nations has been cultivated, it is idle to deny that beneath it on both sides lies a certain degree of suspicion, which occasionally come to the surface. Inasmuch as this suspicion may be due to a lack of knowledge of each other, the Society may be able to do much by encouraging intercourse between the peoples, but towards removing the main cause of this distrust they can do little. We cannot hope for the end of suspicion between Germans and British until the two peoples cease their fierce competition in armaments. And that is a matter which lies primarily with Governments. Once more we hope that the friendly sentiments, which the Kaiser so freely expressed in words, may be given substance by signs of a less aggressive naval policy.

SUGAR IN INDIA. AFTER a lapse of four years, the Department of Commerce has reissued the volume of "Notes on Sugar in India," which was first published in 1906. The pamphlet has been thoroughly revised and extended, and contains information of much interest regarding the present condition of the industry. To those however who have looked for its successful establishment in this country, it offers but little encouragement. The position of the industry in India seems to be steadily growing worse. The pamphlet publishes a mass of figures relating to importation and production, which it is not necessary to discuss in detail. Their general effect, however, shows a great increase in importation during the last five years and at the same time an unmistakeable decline in production. The increase of imported sugar has been in ten years 397,000 tons, while the area of cane cultivation has been reduced in the same period by 327,025 acres. It is significant that while during the ten years ending with 1909 the area under cultivation increased by 8·4 per cent., the cane acreage in British India declined by 8 per cent., showing that cane cultivation has been found unprofitable, and is gradually being discontinued. In an attempt to find some remedy for this condition of depression, two chapters on centralisation have been added to the pamphlet, but even the writer does not appear to have much faith in a system, which has proved in most parts of India to be quite unsuited to its conditions. He introduces the subject in a half-hearted manner, realising that the Indian grower cannot be induced to abandon his wasteful methods and that he cannot be persuaded to cultivate the same crop with regularity. So long as the ryot has perfect freedom in the choice of his crop, as he has almost everywhere in India, the slightest increase of income from another crop will be enough to induce them to disregard all his obligations to a central factory, both to his own and the factor's detriment. It is this characteristic of the cultivator, which mainly stands in the way of the development of the industry by means of factories. It is suggested in the pamphlet that the idea is new to India and that the absorption of a new idea demands time. That doubtless is so, but after so many unfortunate experiments we do not fancy that capitalists will be anxious to encourage its absorption by further investments.

PORTUGAL. THE "ominous" reports as they have been described from Lisbon, and indeed, Portugal generally, will not, we think, impress many. It is scarcely necessary to be assured by the Portuguese Government, as yet at any rate, that a counter-revolution is not imminent. Republicanism is to have its trial in Portugal. All Europe knew, long before the actual *coup d'etat* was effected, that the Portuguese throne was the least popular of all Portuguese institutions. As we know the first elections are down for decision to-morrow, and in the ordinary course of events the new Government will assume the reins of office some time in June. It is not improbable that in these facts we have the reason for the "unrest." Parliamentary elections in Portugal for many years have been farcical, and all attempts to form or work a Ministry have been rendered abortive by the strenuousness of the party spirit; principally, of course, because under a Monarchist regime the sympathy with Republicanism was far too strong and widespread to be kept within bounds. It will have been observed that the only effect so far, of the "unrest" has been the incarceration of a number of persons of various social positions in North Portugal charged with spreading alarmist reports, and we have no doubt that these measures are precautionary rather than preventive. In other words, the Republicans are determined that the elections, and their effect, shall not be disturbed or prejudiced by Royalist intrigues and also of course that the new Government, when it is formed, shall have an open and fair opportunity of vindicating the principles on which it is based. This view, however, does not preclude the possibility of more or less serious trouble in certain parts of the country, where Royalist principles are predominant, although the utility of Monarchist action at the moment cannot be very obvious even to the best friends of the dynasty that has just departed.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the homeward mails of the 20th instant, arrived at Aden at 2 a.m., on Thursday.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Delta" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 29th instant.

SIGNOR ANTONIO PETTILUGA, Consul-General for Italy, was admitted into the Calcutta Presidency General Hospital on Thursday, suffering from suspected opium poisoning. His condition is uncertain. How and under what circumstances the poisoning took place has not yet transpired.

ON Mr. F. Lewisohn, I.C.S., relieving Mr. G. C. Buchanan next week of his duties as Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, while the latter goes on leave, Mr. G. H. H. Fell, C. I. E. will act as Under Secretary to the Government of Burma in place of Mr. Lewisohn.

THE Duke of Connaught received at Clarence House on May 11 the deputation appointed at the recent Masonic meeting in the Royal Albert Hall to present to His Royal Highness the address voted on that occasion. The deputation consisted of Lord Ampthill, Mr. T. F. Hasley, the Hon. G. E. Heneage, the Lord Mayor, Mr. T. L. Wilkinson, Mr. Frank Richardson and Sir Edward Letchworth.

A CAIRO telegram states :—Major-General Sir John Maxwell has received from an Italian, who has just come from Khartoum, General Gordon's cigar case. The case is a plain brown leather one and has evidently seen much service, although it is in good condition as the outer portion is pulled back the name "C. E. (? G) Gordon" in black ink is seen. When Sir John Maxwell received the case there were two cigars in it.

MR. T. W. MOORE, Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, writes from the Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool, expressing the hope that whatever merchant vessel is fortunate enough to be selected for the visit of the King and Queen to India will be commanded, officered, and manned by merchant men and Britons. Then would be set a glorious example to the merchant service—"A model merchantship, with a model merchant crew, composed from captain downwards, of men steeped to their finger-tips in the art of sailorising under the most approved conditions of modern maritime trade, carrying the illustrious Ruler, with his Royal Consort of a nation holding supreme sway on the high seas and conveyed by magnificent naval vessels officered, manned and equipped as only British men-of-war can be."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Rival Plans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 12.

LORD Lansdowne's Bill for the reconstitution of the House of Lords has been received by his own friends without enthusiasm, by the Liberals with a certain amount of contempt and by the country at large with the remarkable indifference which it is showing just now to all things political. One exception, however, would be made. I allude to Mr. Lloyd George's great scheme of national insurance which has really aroused the people at large from their apathy. Public opinion with regard to the measure has not appreciably changed with the greater knowledge we now possess of the proposed changes. Practically, everybody is in favour of the main idea embodied in the Bill; that is to say, everybody who is articulate. If there is any considerable section of the community who disapproves, they are keeping their opinions to themselves. But two gentlemen, well known in the North of the Tweed and prominent in shipping circles, Mr. Fred N. Henderson and Dr. Inglis, do not hesitate to denounce the measure root and branch. Lord Furness who at first was inclined to be critical is now entirely favourable. Although it means that one of the industries in which he is concerned will be mulcted to the extent of £3,000 a year, he feels convinced that the advantages will outweigh the employers' annual contributions. I was talking yesterday to a Lancashire colliery proprietor, who told me that the scheme will cause a reduction of twopence a ton on coal to the employers. But will the employers be the losers? I am afraid that the ultimate victim will be the unconsidered consumer. If the *Times* is to be believed, there are people in Liberal circles who wish the Government to rush through Mr. George's Bill, because although it is extraordinarily popular now, they anticipate that for a year or two after it comes into operation, there will be a revulsion of feeling to be followed late by absolute satisfaction with the new condition of things. And then it is argued will be the time for a general election. But old age pensions did not help the Government so very much in January, will the electors be more grateful for insurance?

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE EXHIBITION—CRYSTAL PALACE.

By invitation of the Directors and Management of the Crystal Palace Co., a number of representatives of the leading newspapers were entertained to lunch at the Palace on Wednesday, 10th May, and afterwards were conducted round the exhibition. As your readers are aware, this magnificent pleasure resort has long suffered from being situated such a distance from the centre of the city that, in the rush of modern life, it has become largely superseded as a place of amusement, by the more accessible exhibitions fed by the tube railways. This serious drawback has now been remedied by the conversion of the Brighton Co.'s line to the Crystal Palace to electrical working by which improvement it is possible to run trains from the London termini to the Palace in 15 minutes. The exhibition being held in the grounds will, this year, induce many thousands to visit what was at one time London's only open-air pleasure resort, and it is, therefore, expected that the advantages and beauties of the structure and site will again become familar to the London pleasure seeker. While the Palace itself has been left practically the same as when it stood in Hyde Park during the exhibitions of 1851, the nature of the internal fittings has very largely altered. Fresh courts have been fitted up, and accommodation made for the large number of exhibitors who have been able to obtain space in the building itself the advantage of which is that, during inclement weather the visitors will naturally remain largely in the Palace. The only structural alteration of importance is the addition of two staircases in ferro-concrete construction, on the west side, leading from the grounds to the floor-level of the Palace without rendering it necessary to enter the Palace, until this level has been reached. These staircases are triumphs of concrete work, the smooth surface, and apparent lightness of the structure, as well as the artistic simplicity of the design, adding much to the appearance of this, the main apse of the building. The Royal box is situated midway between the two flights. The grounds, seen from this terrace, are quite transformed in appearance. On the right hand, partly hiding the approach from the low level station, is an apparently massive and extensive stone building reminiscent of Glasgow University, which is one of the finest examples of temporary structure to be seen in any London exhibition. South of this rises the white dome of the principal building devoted to Indian exhibits, a structure, the roof of which is in itself an interesting engineering feature. Between this and the South African building are a large number of minor structures, of a variety of designs, devoted to the commercial aspect of the exhibition. Amongst these is especially prominent the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its bold and original design, suggesting a locomotive emerging from the wall of the structure. Reference to the same Company is found in the title of the electric railway which encircles the exhibition providing a convenient means of transit, which in many of our exhibitions is conspicuously lacking. The South African building, before alluded to, contains besides numerous interesting and characteristic exhibits, realistic panoramic displays, illustrating many phases and incidents in the history of South Africa. Australia and New Zealand are equally well represented, the buildings of these latter having imposing pillared fronts which would be a credit (while they lasted) to the appearance of any provincial town hall. There is also an Indian section. The amusements of the exhibition include the latest improvements in switch-backs (reverted to something very like their original name, as "Mountain Railway") and the various other active and passive side shows now indispensable to any exhibition. The visitors were especially struck with the remarkable progress which has been made in so short a time, and with the convenient lay-out of the whole collection. The two railway stations at the Crystal Palace provide this exhibition with the unusual advantage of having a convenient exit both on the hill on which the Palace itself is situated and at the foot of the grounds, where the amusements may be considered to have centred. The catering is in experienced hands and the premises devoted to dining-rooms, on the west side of the Palace, overlooking the grounds and the view said to extend over eight counties, are amongst the most luxurious in London. His Majesty the King visited the exhibition to-day, an act of kindly interest which should do much to inaugurate a successful season, and will certainly direct fresh interest to an institution which owes so much to his distinguished grandfather. What to many will doubtless be the chief attraction will be the Pageant of London and Empire in which 15,000 performers, all volunteers, are to take part on 32 scenes. For a year and a half the Master of the Pageant, Mr. Frank Lascelles, with his army of workers, has been engaged in the preparations of what promises to be the most important of all the spectacles of the land hitherto presented to the British public. The dresses, properties, armour, arms, and scenery 'have cost' it is said, nearly £30,000, which shows on what a lavish scale everything is being done. The Pageant has been designed to trace the history of London from the days when it was but a mere collection of mud huts on the banks of the river fleet down to the review of the Guards at the completion of the Great War. A portion of the display will illustrate episodes in connection with our Oversea Dominions and the climax will be what is called a grand Imperial finale, the masque of Empire. With regard to the finances of the great show as a whole, we are told in this morning's *Times*, that although no official figures are available as to the amount of capital embarked in the undertaking, the total sum amounts to fully £500,000! The guarantors, it is assumed, have accepted responsibility for £300,000, while the Canadian Government with its accustomed enterprise in such matters has found £70,000, the rest of the half million being represented by the outlay of individual exhibitors. Lord Plymouth, who rightly is described as the mainstay of the Festival, explains that the main idea all through has been not to revive the glories of the Crystal Palace but to organise a gathering of the Overseas Dominions "to help us in Great Britain to realize the extent and the resources of the distant lands and peoples owing allegiance to King George V., how we could best help them, and how they could best help us." He points out that the Festival would have been on a smaller scale if it had taken place last year as was originally intended. The national mourning necessarily caused the postponement, which has enabled the Council to gain wider support from the Colonial Governments. The promoters are proud of the fact, as they are entitled to be, that this is the first time in sixty years that the Government has lent its patronage to an exhibition, and it is further to be observed that all the profits derived from the Festival of Empire will be given to the King Edward VII Hospital Fund. The Coronation Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, with which Lord Northcote is connected as President, had been somewhat overshadowed by the more ambitious efforts of Lord Plymouth and his friends, and it will also have to compete with Earl's Court which is re-opening its doors. In this Coronation year, however, all three exhibitions should do well provided the weather be favourable.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

One of the engineering events of each year, is the summer meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, which is invariably held in London, whereas the autumn meeting takes place either at some provincial centre (last year at Buxton) or on the continent (this autumn in Italy). What the meeting of the Houses of Convocation is to the Church of England the summer meeting is to the Iron and Steel Institute. Yesterday and to-day have been given to the discussion of papers of practical and scientific interest, covering such subjects as dry air for blast furnaces, blow holes in ingots, different methods of welding the growth of cast iron, the corrosion of iron and steel and the influence of vanadium on steel and iron. To the consideration of these there contributed every section of the industry—engineer, metallurgist, foundery manager and college professor, and in the presidential chair, directing and controlling the discussion, sat the Duke of Devonshire, himself largely connected with the industry owing to the Cavendish longstanding interests in the Barrow-in-Furness district. Of the papers themselves, it may be said that as a class they represented solid and valuable investigations aimed at the perfecting of industrial methods and the overcoming of known difficulties rather than anything which was sensationally novel. The annual dinner which was held last night, at the Connaught Rooms, Old Queen Street, was very well attended, the speakers including Sir Hugh Bell, Lord Allington, the Marquess of Bristol, Sir Llewellyn Smith, Major Baden-Powell and Mr. Harmwood Banner, M. P. Lord Allington, who is chairman of the Great Northern Railway, alluded most ably to the intimate relation between the Iron and Steel Institute to the Railways, and to the enhanced demands made annually by the latter for materials of higher grade. Just as there had been competition between guns and armour, so the locomotive and rolling stock departments were yearly throwing heavier duties upon the permanent way department. To drag trains weighing 350 tons at average speeds of 50 to 55 miles an hour involved difficult problems. Weights of trains had doubled in less than 20 years. As each more powerful type of locomotive made its appearance, the traffic department promptly added more coaches to the train. It was only by recourse to the iron and steel industries for new and improved materials that progress was possible. Lord Allington expressed the hope that the Duke of Devonshire, who was to respond later in the evening to the toast of the Institute, would be able to re-assure them that the future held out the same promise of progress in this country as it did in other countries. It was subsequently pleasant to the entire company when His Grace, in dealing with this point, alluded to the valuable papers by comparatively young men read at the morning meeting that day which he considered of good augury for the future. As a contrast I may refer to an incident which occurred in the course of Tuesday's proceedings of the Women's Liberal Federation, which has been holding its annual conference this week in Manchester. One of the delegates, described by the reporters as an elderly lady, expressed regret that more of the younger women Liberals were not included in the council. "These meetings," she said, "are generally composed of people who have the appearance of age and general frumpiness. I am one of them, so I know."

OUR ARCHITECTURE AND STATUARY.

It has been decided, I see, to amalgamate the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society of Architects "with the view to uniting the profession in an attempt to carry through Parliament a Bill for the registration of architects." Writing as I am within sight of the new War Office and remembering some of the other edifices, private as well as public, lately erected in the Metropolis, one is inclined to wish that a Bill could be carried through Parliament to do something else to our architects besides registering them! Two authors of some specimens of up-to-date sculpture in our midst might be dealt with at the same time. The treatment should be drastic "pour encourager les autres" and to save posterity as much trouble as possible. Of many of the statutes we have put up in the past twenty years, precious few will be tolerated by future generations unless,—and this is almost inconceivable—public taste or rather the taste of the public's representatives should become worse than it is at present. By the way, the Executive Committee of the King Edward Memorial have not yet selected a site for the statue of the late Sovereign.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE EMPIRE IN CONFERENCE.

AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL DEBATED.

King's Message to the Delegates.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

King George has sent a message to the Imperial Conference, thanking the members for their assurances of devoted loyalty, and referring to the particular pleasure which it afforded His Majesty that the loyal resolution was the first business of the Conference. The King is delighted at the welcome offered to the Premiers and is keenly interested in the deliberations of the Conference. His Majesty trusts that they will convey to the peoples of their respective dominions, His Majesty's deep regard for their welfare and his hopes for the continued prosperity of their lands.

In the course of a discussion by the Imperial Conference delegates of the proposed Imperial Council, Mr. Harcourt outlined the changes it was suggested should be made in the Colonial Office. Mr. Harcourt thought it would meet the views of the Conference, if these suggestions were embodied in a memorandum for future consideration. He pointed out that a separate under-secretaryship for the Dominions was attended with difficulty, but if the Premiers really demanded the change, the Government was prepared to accede. He also suggested the appointment of an Advisory Council, consisting of the High Commissioners or other nominees of the Dominions to confer with the Secretary of State between the Conferences.

The Premiers were unanimous that the organisation of the Secretariat had given great satisfaction.

A South African resolution in favour of placing Dominion affairs directly under the Premier was declared to be unfeasible, and will probably be dropped.

Imperial Parliament of Defence.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Sir Joseph Ward based his advocacy of an Imperial Council solely on the necessity for naval co-operation. He preferred to call the body an Imperial Parliament of Defence, on which the Dominions should be represented according to their respective populations.

The Motherland should have about 220 members, Canada 37, Australia 26, South Africa 7, New Zealand 6 and Newfoundland 2 It would deal exclusively with questions of peace and war, treaties, foreign relations, Imperial defence and the provision of revenues therefor.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fisher said the scheme was absolutely impracticable.

Sir Wilfrid pointed out that the Council would have power to create expenditure, but was not responsible for providing revenue. This, he said, was indefensible.

Mr. Fisher declared that the scheme violated the very principle of responsible Government.

General Botha believed that the body would only become ineffectual and cause nothing but unpleasantness and friction. He looked to the political genius of the British race to evolve a solution. It was the liberty enjoyed by the various peoples under the Flag, which bound them to the Motherland.

Mr. Asquith said the scheme would impair or altogether destroy the authority of the Imperial Government in the conduct of foreign policy and the conclusion of treaties on questions of peace and war.

"The responsibility of the Imperial Government in these matters cannot be shared," said Mr. Asquith. "Moreover, the Council would have power to involve a dominion in expenditure, of which it disapproved. The British Government cannot assent to a proposal so opposed to the fundamental principles on which the Empire was built up and is carried on."

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

Lords Cannot Accept it with Reform.

LONDON, MAY 26.

In the House of Lords, Lord Selborne said that the Opposition would go far to meet the Government, but if the latter meant to tack the Parliament Bill on to a reconstructed House of Lords, Agreement was impossible. It was essential that the House of Lords, however reconstructed, should have the Powers belonging to Second Chambers in every civilised country, such as, at the instance of the Government itself, were granted in 1907 to the Second Chamber of the Transvaal.

WORLD'S LARGEST BATTLESHIP.

"Wyoming" Launched at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 26.

The "Wyoming," the largest battleship in the world, was launched yesterday.

She is 562 feet long, has a beam of 93 feet and draws 28½ feet of water. Her displacement is 26,000 tons.

She carries twelve 12-inch guns in six turrets. Her crew numbers 1,115.

AVIATION PUPIL KILLED AT HENDON.

LONDON, MAY 26.

An aviation pupil, named Benson, was killed at Hendon, while attempting a *vol plane*.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO

The Recent Russian Note.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 26.

The Porte is informed that two Powers have declined Montenegro's request to make representations to Turkey, regarding the concentration of troops on her frontier.

Official circles are annoyed at the Russian *demarche* on the 24th instant, when a note was handed to the Porte, stating that the presence of the troops above referred to was a danger to peace, and especially at the publication of what they describe as a distorted version of the matter, before that step was taken.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 26.

M. Neidoff, head of the Press Bureau of the Foreign Office, states that a communique of the 24th instant, purporting to give the contents of the note to Turkey, was not the text of a written Note, but merely embodied in a general sense the friendly verbal representations made by the Ambassador in Constantinople.

M. Nelidoff adds that the communication must not be construed as threatening.

THE HOME CENSUS.

Provisional Totals.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The provisional figures, of the recent census of England and Wales, are given as 36,075,269, compared with 32,527,843 at the last census in 1901. The population of Greater London is given as 7,252,963.

The greatest increases in the counties are: Middlesex, 42 per cent.; Glamorganshire, 39 per cent.; Monmouthshire, 35 per cent.; and Surrey, 30 per cent.

In the boroughs Coventry has an increase of 52 per cent.; Bournemouth, 31 per cent.; Newport, 24 per cent.; and Portsmouth, 22 per cent.

ADMIRALTY AND OIL FUEL.

Large Order from Scottish Companies.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Admiralty has concluded a contract with certain Scottish oil companies for the supply of ten million gallons of oil fuel annually. This is double what was originally negotiated for. A huge storage tank is being erected at Rosyth.

THE RELIEF OF FEZ.

Hearty Greeting to General Moinier.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A message from Fez, dated the 21st instant, states that General Moinier, on reaching Fez, encamped in the gardens of the Palace, a mile outside the walls The greeting with the beseiged Europeans was most hearty. The populace was undemonstrative.

"DAILY MAIL" RIFLE CUP.

Result of Shooting.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The results of the contest for the *Daily Mail* Rifle Cup show a high standard of shooting. The Rifle Regiment of Sydney and the Ibis Club London, are bracketed with a score of 816, the highest score hitherto attained. The next two scores are Young, New South Wales 813, and Orange New South Wales 809.

KING GEORGE.

Made Prussian Field-Marshal.

LONDON, MAY 26.

King George has been Gazetted a Prussian Field-Marshal.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.

Five Villages Overwhelmed by Avalanche.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 26.

The Commander of the Pamir Force at Skobeleff in the Ferghana District of Russian Turkistan, states that an earthquake and avalanche, in February, overwhelmed five villages. 128 persons were killed.

PARIS-MADRID AEROPLANE RACE.

Aviators Attacked by an Eagle.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The aviators, Messieurs Gibert, Garros and Vedrines, left San Sebastian for Madrid to-day. All three were compelled to descend. An eagle attacked M. Gibert, while the aviator was in the air. He drove it off by means of two revolver shots.

Great crowds are awaiting the arrival of the aviators at Madrid, including King Alfonso and Queen Ena.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The aviator Vedrines arrived in Madrid to-day. He was given a great ovation by the people, who surged round him. He was in such a numbed condition that he was taken to hospital where, however, he revived after being massaged.

M. Vedrines, like M. Gibert, was attacked by an eagle, while crossing the Guadarrama mountains. He escaped by dipping and rising quickly.

ROWING IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Jesus College, Cambridge, beat a picked Belgian eight at Ghent over a course similar to that at Henley, by three lengths in 6 minutes, 43 seconds. Great interest was taken in the contest by the rowing people of both countries. There were 60,000 spectators.

PRESIDENT DIAZ RESIGNS.

Provisional Successor Appointed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MEXICO CITY, MAY 26.

President Diaz has resigned.

Senor Delabarra has been appointed provisional President.

LATER.

The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously accepted the resignation of President Diaz.

The following appreciation of the life and work of President Diaz is from the pen of Mrs. Alec Tweedie, a recognised authority on Mexican affairs:—

That General Diaz was the greatest man of the nineteenth century is a bold assertion—and yet I have no hesitation in making it. The statement is especially bold of a century that recognised so many great men. But then Diaz rose from humble origin, and became a dictator, a very Czar and Pope in one and not only did he attain such a position, but he kept it. For over thirty years he has governed the country he once roamed as a shoeless boy.

Diaz is a democratic ruler. Without a middle class a successful democracy is impossible, and Diaz, alive to all such facts, set himself the task, during the last ten or fifteen years, of building up a middle class in Mexico. Diaz remains as firm a believer in democracy as ever, although his own Republic has practically become an autocracy. He believes in an Opposition Party; but it is only now an Opposition Party has actually risen against him. How far these rumours of rebellion are true yet remains to be seen. During long and interesting visits to Mexico, I was unceasingly impressed by the love of the people for their ruler. They revered and esteemed him as a man, they admired and appreciated his capacity to govern, and even his political enemies threw party feelings aside, and realised in him they had an ideal ruler. The Conservatives—who naturally ought to have opposed him—were tranquilly content to let the man who had held the helm for over thirty years continue to steer their bark. Old in years, Diaz has ever been young in spirit. Those nostrils quiver and dilate as he speaks, those deepset-eyes seem to penetrate his listener's soul. In personality this short thick-set Mexican appears a giant of physical strength, while his broad brows denote the thinker. He is a youthful veteran.

His father was a little innkeeper in a little town in Southern Mexico. He died of cholera when the boy was only three years old. There were five other children. The mother's daily struggle to provide food and clothing for them was great. Diaz went to the village school. At fourteen he joined the Roman Catholic seminary with the intention of entering the Church. It was his mother's dearest wish. Education in those early days was free in Mexico, where even military students pay no fees to-day, and education is on a high standard generally. Then the boy earned a small sum by teaching which he spent in acquiring Latin grammar, logic and philosophy. He found the tenets of the Church impossible. Mexico was at that time seething with revolution. Troops were continually passing through Oaxaca. The youth used to slip off in the evening to join the camp fires and listen to tales of valour and strife that made the blood tingle in his veins. The call of the bugle fired his soul. One has only to look at the man to see he was a born soldier beneath the guise of the politician of to-day. His life is one long story of romance and adventure, of serious difficulties ably overcome.

DECLARED HIMSELF PRESIDENT.

In the course of fifty-five years, there had been sixty-eight dictators, presidents and rulers in Mexico. This all ended in 1876, when General Diaz, then but a rough soldier, rode up to the City of Mexico at the head of the Revolutionary army and declared himself President. With the exception of four years he has reigned ever since. He fought hand to hand for Mexico and liberty. He saw the overthrow of the Church. He lived to see his beloved country rise from the lowest to one of the highest rungs of the world's ladder. It is impossible here even to hint at the narrow escapes from death he had as a soldier, to mention the strange and sad story of the Emperor Maximilian and his misguided and beautiful wife Carlotta. It is not possible to dwell on the courtly manners and charming grace of the elder Diaz as compared with the rough soldier of sixty years ago. One cannot even mention his ideally happy home life, his love of sport or his interest in science and the great questions of this great world Diaz can only be summed up here as a man of many parts and many interests.

POVERTY CHANGED TO AFFLUENCE.

What have been the results of General Diaz's long administration? That terrible poverty which sapped the life's blood from the country during three-fourths of last century has turned to affluence. Peace is the outcome of Revolution. The country, jibed and jeered at abroad, now holds a position among the leading nations. Lawlessness has given place to wise jurisdiction. The Mexicans are better governed they can afford to pay the taxes imposed for the benefits they receive, and are yet more wealthy. Instead of money pouring out to repay old debts, foreign capital is pouring into the country, so secure, has Mexican credit become in the world's markets. More important than all, Diaz has taught the Mexicans the benefit of lasting peace, has set before them an ideal of honest public life which all survive him as a great monument to a great man. Diaz made modern Mexico. Roughly dividing his life into three parts, hunger and struggle were dominant in the earlier years. During the next span he was helping to make history in one of the wildest and most beautiful countries of God's earth. The last part of his strenuous life he has devoted to a desk and diplomacy. For thirty years, President Diaz has been teaching men to govern. He has made many men. He has modelled a nation. Diaz has always been a patriot, whether old or young. He has established thirty years of peace, and made a Presidency famous for its political rule.

RECENT LOAN ISSUES.

LONDON, MAY 25.

While the Helsingfors loan of £1,000,000 has been covered four times over, it is understood that the underwriters of the £2,200,000 Norwegian loan have been saddled with 70 per cent. of the loan.

Other investment issues have also met with a poor response, which is ascribed to a temporary reduction of the floating supply of money.

DEFENCE OF ST. HELENA.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Yerburgh pointed out the importance of St. Helena as a coaling station on the direct route to South Africa, and also to India in the event of the Suez Canal being blocked.

Mr. McKenna replied that the Admiralty recognised the importance of St. Helena, and that the necessary steps were being taken to defend it.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The latest betting on the Derby is as follows:—

6 to 4 against Sunstar.
9 to 1 against King William.
100 to 9 against Stedfast and Phryxus.
100 to 8 against Pietri.
100 to 6 against Royal Tender.
20 to 1 against Collini and Adam Bede.
25 to 1 against Bachelor's Hope and Beaurepaire.
100 to 3 against Sydmonton.
50 to 1 against Alan Melton.

LORD MINTO AT ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Paper on "Condition of Clans."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

Before a crowded meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, to-day, Lord Minto presiding, Dr. Merk read a paper on the "Condition of Clans." He said wherever the British were compelled to hoist the flag on the borderland, let it mean general peace and non-interference in the self-government of the people. Reservation for the hillmen of areas about to be irrigated by projected canals in the Punjab and Sindh would be a step of far-reaching consequence in the pacification of the border. He dwelt on the improvement shown during the last three decades and urged the removal of deep seated suspicions, the meting out of punishment where deserved, resumption of friendly relations, and above all civilising, as the solution of the problem.

Lord Minto paying a tribute to Dr. Merk, laid stress on the remarkable progress in the North West Province. He recommended the utmost development of railways, in a commercial sense, as a means of advancing civilisation.

LAST COURT OF THE SEASON.

Honour for Indian Princes.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The final Court of the season was held yesterday evening. Places of honour were given to Muhammad Shah, the Aga Khan and the Maharajah of Patiala.

The first Court of the season was held at Buckingham Palace, on May 9. It was largely an official Court, and was probably less numerously attended than those which follow, but the gathering was in every sense a distinguished one, and the scene presented was in such sharp contrast with the recent half-mourning that it seemed more than usually striking. The King received, prior to the Court, the four representative officers of the Indian forces who will act as orderlies to his Majesty during the season. The names of the officers, with their records, are as follows:—

Subadar-Major Bahadur Ali Khan, a Punjabi Mussulman, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), thirty-five years' service; Sardar Bahadur, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Order of Merit, Third Class; Order of British India, First Class; Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, Third Class.

Risaldar-Major Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, a Punbabi Mussulman, 26th King George's Own Light Cav, twenty-five years' service.

Risaldar-Major Abdul Karim Khan, Bahadur, a Hindustani Mussulman, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), thirty-three years' service; Bahadur; Order of British India, Second Class.

Subadar Muhammad Ismail, a Hindustani Mussulman, 32nd Mountain Battery, twenty-five years' service; Indian Order of Merit, Third Class.

The officer-in-charge is Major L. C. Jones, 5th Cavalry.

After these receptions their Majesties held the Court.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the other members of the royal family, entered the Throne Room, at half-past nine o'clock. The King wore the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Grenadier Guards. The Queen wore a gown of grey and silver brocade embroidered with diamonds; train of cloth of silver trimmed with Honiton point lace and silver roses, pearl and diamond crown. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, the Garter, Victoria and Albert, and the Crown of India.

The following members of the royal family were present:—The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, with their Highnesses the Princesses Alexandra and Maud, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Victoria of Schelswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Vice-Admiral Prince Louis and Princess Louis of Battenberg, with Princess Louise of Battenberg, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein.

The following members of the Government in the Cabinet were in attendance: Mr. Asquith, Lord Loreburn, Mr. D. Lloyd George, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Viscount Haldane, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Lord Pentland, Earl Carrington, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Runciman, Mr. J. A. Pease, and Earl Beauchamp.

The King's band, conducted by Sir Walter Parratt, Master of the Music, was in attendance, and played a selection of music.

SECOND COURT.

The second Court of the season was held at Buckingham Palace, on May 10. It is a new departure for two Courts, to be held on successive days, but it has been found convenient to make the arrangement on the present occasion on account of the large number of presentations to be made.

Previous to the Court the King received Phya Akharaj Varathorm, new Minister for Siam in London. Their Majesties afterwards received the Maharaja and Maharani Holkar of Indore.

The following members of the royal family were present:—The Duke of Connaught, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and the Duke of Argyll, Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg), Prince Arthur of Connaught, and Princess Alexander of Battenburg.

Their Majesties, accompanied by the other members of the royal family, entered the Throne Room at half-past nine o'clock. The Queen wore a down of white and gold broche, with diamond and gold embroideries; train of white satin, embroidered with gold and silver crown of diamonds. Ornaments: Diamonds, the Stars of Africa and the Koh-i-noor. Orders: the Garter, Victoria and Albert, and the Crown of India.

The following members of the Government in the Cabinet were in attendance:—Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Joseph A. Pease, and Earl Beauchamp.]

LORD DELAMERE'S SISTER.

Fatal Fall from a Window.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The death has occurred of Mrs. Burnaby sister of Lord Delamere, as a result of a fall from the third storey window of her residence

STRIKE AT SOORA JUTE MILL.

All But Three Return to Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

On Wednesday the mill-hands of the Soora Jute Mills at Belliaghatta went on strike necessitating the closing of the mills. The strikers returned on Thursday with the exception of three who threathened violence to those who returned to work. Warrants are issued against them. The strike was due to the influence of one ringleader who was dismissed long ago, in order to have him reinstated.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 26.

The Royal salute was fired this morning from St. George's Heights at 7 a.m. in honour of the anniversary of H. M. the Queen Consort's birthday.

THE KING'S VISIT.

Arrangements on the Bunder.

Plans showing the probable arrangements in connection with the arrival in Bombay, of His Majesty the King-Emperor are published for general information.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay have kindly permitted Government to remove, for the occasion, the pavilion on the Apollo Bunder, on the condition that it is to be replaced. They have also permitted Government to make use of the plot of open ground in front of the Yacht Club Chambers for the erection of an amphitheatre to hold some three thousand spectators. The Municipal Corporation have been good enough to allow the amphitheatre to encroach on part of the roadway on condition that the road is restored to its present condition after the temporary erections have served their purpose.

At the head of the steps, a temporary pavilion will be erected in which Their Majesties will be received. Thence they will be conducted to a Dais, where His Majesty the King-Emperor will receive an address of welcome from the Municipal Corporation. Further details will be made public as soon as His Majesty's pleasure is known.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Two Parliamentary Liners Chartered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

In connection with the visit of the Members of Parliament for the Durbar it seems now that there are two parliamentary excursions on the programme, which have no connection with each other. The Durbar party is coming out in the Orient liner "Ophir," which will leave London about the 7th November, reach Colombo on or about 29th, and arrive at Calcutta on the 4th December. The "Ophir" will await her passengers at Calcutta and then make a round trip to Rangoon, Madras and Ceylon, reaching Bombay about the 6th January, while those members who prefer to fill in their time differently will of course be free to do so.

The Far Eastern party will go in the "Dunottar Castle" and start as early as the middle of September taking Colombo and the Straits Settlements on their way to Japan. The "Dunottar Castle" will be in the Hughli on her way back at the beginning of December and drops those who are going to see the Durbar, and who will rejoin her at Bombay from which she sails about 26th December.

The camp for the meeting of the veterans attending the Durbar will be pitched beyond the polo ground. a very good site having been alloted for it.

SIMLA, MAY 26.

A Press Communique states:—Under the orders of the Coronation Durbar Committee, a site in a central position has been reserved for tents, for regimental messes, or parties from corps other than those coming to Delhi on duty. Messes or parties will be expected to make all their own arrangements as to tents, furniture, servants, catering etc., but will be supplied by the Committee with pipe water, electric light and conservancy on reasonable terms. Application for space in this camping ground and for information as to any further particulars should be addressed to Secretary, Coronation, the "Priory," Simla.

BANQUET TO VICEROY AND COLLEAGUES.

Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam's Hospitality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam could not have selected a more auspicious day for entertaining the Viceroy and his distinguished colleagues in the Imperial Administration than to-day, the forty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Mary who during her stay amongst us evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the women of India without regard to creed and class. The "Inveraran" when occupied by Lord William Beusford was often the scene of sumptuous hospitality in which many remember at the banquets the presence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, the Earls and Countess of Dufferin and the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne. Although the house itself is not a spacious one, yet the banquet hall lends itself to great effect on occasions like the present.

To-night it was a fairy scene of electric lights and floral display, the latter was particularly effective under the kind hands of Mrs. Earle. The electric installation was by Mr. H A. Pook, who evidently possesses the secret of affording novel and welcome effects. The distinguished host being a widower, His Excellency the Viceroy took in Lady Hewett to dinner and the Hon'ble Syed Ali Imam took in Her Excellency Lady Hardinge. The other guests were Sir John and Miss Hewett, the Hon'ble Mr. Harcourt Butler and Mrs. Butler, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Clarke, the Hon'ble Sir Henry and Lady McMahon, General Sir Douglas and Lady Haig, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. DuBoulay, Mr. Mudhiman and the Hon'ble Dip Narayan Singh. The banquet was served by Signor Faletti in his usual *recherche* style. After the banquet there was a reception which was attended by four to five hundred of the elite of Simla.

BRAVE MUSSULMAN DECORATED.

Viceroy Rewards Conspicuous Gallantry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

It is announced that the Governor-General in-Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the third class of the civil division of the Indian Order of Merit of Khan Mahmad Zafar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, for the conspicuous gallantry displayed by him on March 12, 1896, when he assisted in saving the life, at great personal risk, of Mr. H. A. Casson, I. C. S., Political Officer, Bannu District, who was murderously attacked by a Pathan fanatic armed with a knife and a pistol.

Khan Mahmad Jafar Khan threw his arms round the fanatic and both fell to the ground together. Had not the fanatic's knife been snatched away by a third person he would undoubtedly have succeeded in his attempt to stab Khan Mahmad Zafar Khan. This instance of bravery occurred many years ago, but it has only recently been brought to the notice of the Governor-General in Council, and, in view of the fact that this officer has on no less than three occasions in the past year displayed unusual courage and resource in preventing injury to others from attacks and accidents, the Governor-General in Council desires that his conduct should no longer pass unrecognised.

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HEREDITARY OFFICERS AT THE CORONATION.

By. A. O. Fox-Davies.

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Editor of "Armorial Families"; Author of "The Complete Guide to Heraldry." "Their Majesties' Court," &c., &c.

Some of those who hold office at the Coronation really hold it by hereditary right; some by Grand Serjeanty, which is not a hereditary tenure at all.

First and foremost comes the Earl Marshal. He and his ancestors have held that office since the days when Edward II gave to his brother Thomas of Brotherton the land and the office of Marshal, which, together with the earldom of Norfolk, Bigod had surrendered. Through Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, and Lady Segrave, her daughter, the inheritance went to the Mowbrays, and from them to the Howards, in which family it has now come to the Duke of Norfolk by virtue of later grants which have limited the office to heirs male. The whole management of the Coronation, which is a State ceremony, is in the hands of the Earl Marshal, and the participation of others is under his control, and at his pleasure, save as in so far as the duties of other officers are vested rights.

The Lords Great Chamberlain comes next, and that office is hereditary, and should not be confused with the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Household, the occupancy of which office is political. The former office originally belonged to the historic house of De Vere, Earls of Oxford, and rested with them until in the early years of the seventeenth century it was adjudged to have passed through an heiress to the Berties, afterwards Dukes of Ancaster. The heiresses of the Berties were Lady Willoughby De Eresby and the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, between whom the office fell into joint ownership. But Lady Willoughby's share was again divided, and the present owners are Lords Ancaster, Carrington, and Cholmondeley. By a family arrangement, which has been approved by the Sovereign, these lords officiate in turn, their tenure depending upon the length of each reign. Lord Ancaster officiated in the reign of Queen Victoria, and Lord Cholmondeley in the reign of King Edward. It is now the turn of Lord Carrington, but in the next reign it will again be Lord Cholmondeley's turn, because he owns one half-share in the office, whereas the others only share a half between them. There have been several fights for this office for which there have been a number of claimants. Logically, were it not for the curious old legal doctrine of the half-blood which operated on one occasion, the direct heir would be the Duke of Atholl. The last fight was due to the attempt of the late Lord Ancaster as senior co-heir to exclude his partners.

The most interesting office of all is that of Champion of England, but that is not a hereditary office, but an example of Grand Serjeanty, inasmuch as the Manor of Scrivelsby is held by the tenure of service as Champion, and the right to the office depends upon the possession of the manor, and not upon descent. The line of the present owner, Mr. F. S. Dymoke, enjoy the office and manor by virtue of a devise, and no descent from the former Dymokes has been officially established or is necessary. But the service of the Champion was never a part of the ceremony in the Abbey, and has not been performed since the coronation of George IV. and in all human probability will never again take place, because at the coronations of King William IV, Queen Victoria and King Edward, the coronation banquet was dispensed with, and a similar notification has been made as to the coronation of King George. It was the banquet in Westminster Hall that the Champion mounted, and in armour rode in through the doorway attended by esquires, and throwing down a gauntlet challenged anyone to deny the Sovereign's right.

The manor of Worksop is held by the tenure of providing a glove for the King's right hand. The glove is most ornate, and is embroidered with the arms of the family of Verdon, by whom the lands were originally held. The coronation of Richard II is the earliest of which records remain as to these claims, and at that time William, Lord Furnivall, claimed, and was allowed the office as owner of the Manor of Farnham.

At the coronation of James I, the Earl of Shrewsbury claimed it as owner of the Manor of Worksop. He was the 12th Lord Furnivall, and had succeeded to the Furnivall inheritance. At his death his daughters became co-heirs and the youngest, Lady Aleathea, wife of the Earl of Arundel, eventually became Baroness Furnivall and carried the manor to the Howards. At the coronations of William and Mary and Queen Anne they made no claims, but for the four George's King William and Queen Victoria, the Dukes of Norfolk claimed and performed the service as owners of the Manor of Worksop. During the Queen's reign the manor passed by purchase to the Duke of Newcastle, who successfully claimed to perform the service for King Edward. Lord Shrewsbury put in a rival claim as owner of the Priory of Worksop, which, however, was disallowed.

The only claim about which there has been a serious fight for the coming Coronation before the Court of Claims is to do the service of carrying the golden spurs. There are two spurs, but there are three claimants—Lord Grey de Ruthyn, Lord Loudoun, and Lord Hastings. Nobody really knows what may be the terms on which the right is held. At the coronation of Richard II, John de Hastings made a claim by right of inheritance, and that claim was allowed. At the coronation of Henry IV, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, claimed it on the same ground, and his claim was allowed. At the Coronation of King Henry V, Lord Hastings again claimed it, but no decision is recorded. At the coronation of James I no claim at all was made. At the Coronation of Charles II the Duke of Norfolk claimed it, but his claim was not allowed. At the coronation of James II the Duke of Norfolk again claimed it, as did the Earl of Kent and Lord Grey de Ruthyn also, and it was adjudged to Lord Grey de Ruthyn, the heir of the original John de Hastings.

To subsequent Lords Grey de Ruthyn under that title or their higher dignities of Viscount Longueville or Earl of Sussex the claim was always allowed up till the coronation of Queen Victoria. But the second Marquess of Hastings married the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, and they had issue two sons and various daughters. The sons succeeded successively as 3rd and 4th Marquesses of Hastings, and both died without issue, when all the baronies fell into abeyance between all the sisters. The eldest by Scottish law succeed to the Scottish earldom of Loudoun, and Queen Victoria called out of abeyance in her favour the English baronies of Botreaux, Hangerford, de Moyleyns and Hastings de Hastings. The barony of Grey de Ruthyn was called out of abeyance in favour of her younger sister, Lady Bertha, the ancestress of the present Lord Grey de Ruthyn. So that Lord Loudoun is the senior amongst the co-heirs of the original John de Hastings. Lord Hastings is also a descendent, and between three claimants there are all the makings of a very pretty fight. The Court of Claims which sat before the Coronation of King Edward decided that none of the claimants had established a right as against the others. All three again petitioned, though it is difficult to appreciate the real grounds of the claim of Lord Hastings, which has been disallowed by the Court. In the peerage books the office is assigned to Lord Grey de Ruthyn.

The Marquesses of Winchester are hereditary bearers of the Cap of Maintenance but the service is only performed at the opening of Parliament. The Cap of Maintenance is a red velvet cap, turned up with ermine, and is the symbol of the King's right of peerage. The cap is carried on a short staff, but as the King himself wears a Cap of Maintenance when proceeding to his Coronation, it is not carried before him at that ceremony.

The right to "instruct the King in the rites and ceremonies" of the Coronation was a claim first made at the coronation of James I by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and was then allowed to them, and has since always been claimed and always allowed. The status of the Abbey Church is peculiar inasmuch as it is extra parochial, and is not within any episcopal jurisdiction.

The barons of the Cinque Ports claim the right to carry the canopy. Their claim was always allowed from the earliest times up to and including the Coronation of George IV. They made no claim on the next occasion, and at the coronation of Queen Victoria for some reason their claim was not allowed. At the Coronation of King Edward, their claim was allowed "if it be the King's pleasure to have a canopy."

The office of Chief Butler was really to discharge duties in relation to the banquet. It originated long before there was an Earldom of Arundel, but at the Coronation of Richard II, it was allowed to the Earl in right of his earldom, a claim obviously bad in law, for a peerage cannot be held by Grand Serjeanty. At the Coronation of King James I, there was no claim to the office, but at the Coronation of King Charles II it was allowed to the Duke of Norfolk as Earl of Arundel and owner of the Manor of Kenninghall. On those grounds the office was allowed to successive Dukes of Norfolk in spite of adverse claims by the owner of the Manor of Buckenham down to the Coronation of King George IV. On the next two occasions there was no claim, but for the Coronation of King Edward claims were made by Lords Mowbray and Stourton as senior co-heir of the original owners, by the Duke of Norfolk as Earl of Arundel, and by Mr. F. O. Taylor as owner of the Manor of Kenninghall. As it was for service to be performed at the banquet all the claims were excluded, and no decision was arrived at.

The office of Assistants to the Chief Butler belongs to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London, and has, at various times, been claimed by and allowed to them. As a banquet service it is now excluded.

The claim of the Bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells "to support the King during the ceremony" has always been made, allowed, and the service performed since the Coronation of Charles II, but what these prelates do and whether the support be moral or physical is a mystery.

The claim to be almoner to the King, or as it is now erroneously termed "Hereditary Grand Almoner" attaches to the possession of the barony of Bedford. The Marquesses of Exeter or their ancestors have enjoyed it since the claim of Lord Burghley as joint owner was allowed at the Coronation of King James I.

The sovereignty of the Isle of Man rested on the presentation of two falcons, and the Earls of Derby and Dukes of Atholl as Lords of Man performed their due and appointed service from the Coronation of Charles II to that of George IV. The Crown has since re-purchased the sovereignty from the Duke of Atholl, and now the claim and service are alike extinguished.

To the owners of the Manor of Nether Bilsington in the county of Kent, belongs the right of presenting three maple cups, and this claim was allowed until the Coronation of George IV. Since then no claim has been made, this being a banquet service.

Other claims are those of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of Oxford, to assist in the Butlery, the owner of the Manor of Heydon (for many generations the Soames baronets) to serve the King with a towel before the banquets, the owner of the Manor of Addington to furnish the King with a mess of dillegrout, the owner of the Manor of Sculton, to be larderer, the owner of the Manor of Great Wymondeley to present the first cup of silver gilt and to have the cup as a fee, and the owner of the Manor of Lyston, Essex, to make wafers. These claims are all well authenticated although, as banquet claims, they are now dispensed with. A number of other claims which have from time to time been put forward are more shadowy and none of them were allowed at the last Coronation.

The office of Standard Bearer for Scotland, adjudged by the Scottish Courts to Lord Lauderdale, has been much litigated, but the latest decision of the House of Lords leaves it in the possession of Henry Serymgeour Wedderburn. There are many old Scottish Offices, but these do not come before the Court of Claims as having no service to perform at a Coronation at Westminster.

FRONTIER OUTLAWS.

Marauding Bands Broken up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The bands of outlaws that have been such a pest on the North-West Frontier are gradually being broken up, though notorious leaders still remain at large. Exemplary punishment has been inflicted upon the gangs which have showed resistence. This has had an excellent moral effect, and people on the borderland are no longer terrorised in the old way. They are showing readiness to give information which may lead to the arrest of the parties of men that are "out" with the intention of raiding villages or kidnapping travellers, and hence the successful arrests which have recently been reported.

FIRE IN COTTON MILL.

Mule-Room Gutted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 26.

A fire broke out at the Spinning and Weaving Mills, Shahdra, near Lahore, last evening. It originated in the mule-room which was completely gutted. Mr. Harkishanlal, Managing Director of the Mill, went there immediately and remained there till two this morning. The fire is believed to be due to friction of wheels. The loss is estimated at three lakhs; the building and stock are insured. The fire was extinguished by the fire extinguishing appliances on the spot before the arrival of the Municipal engine.

RINDERPEST IN RANGOON.

Inoculation Gives Immunity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, MAY 26.

In connection with the outbreak of rinderpest among bullocks in the half troop of the Rangoon Brigade, the whole troop of bullocks have been inoculated; there are over 140 animals. The two first attacks proved fatal. Those inoculated are doing well and there is no danger of a serious outbreak.

MIRGIBAZAR DACOITY.

Trial Opened at Faridpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

Mr. Edwards, Sessions Judge of Faridpur, yesterday, commenced the trial of the accused in the Mirgibazar dacoity case in which ten Bengali youths of respectable class are accused. The prosecution alleged that on the night of December 6th last, the accused, with others, armed with guns, swords, and lathis, attacked the shop of Bishendayal Agarwalla, a well-to-do trader of the village of Mirgibazar. Meeting with strong opposition, the dacoits fired. Agarwalla was shot, with no serious consequences, but his nephew received severe gunshot wounds from the effects of which he died subsequently in hospital. Three of the accused confessed before the Magistrate, and one of them has been made an approver. The leader of the gang, Mozmohan Chowdhury, is still at large.

The case is proceeding.

MR. GOKHALE'S EDUCATION BILL.

Bengal League's Exhortation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

The Elementary Education League of Bengal, which was recently formed with Mr. Sarada Churun Mitter as President, and Sir Gurudas Bannerjee, Mr. T. Palit. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Messrs. Surendra Nath Bannerji, A Chowddhury, Bhupendra Nath Basu and other Bengalee leaders as members, has issued a circular letter to all associations and public men of both the Bengals. The League generally approves the principles of Mr. Gokhale's Bill and supports the provisions with reference to compulsory education and the people's contribution towards the cost of universal elementary education. The circular asks for opinions with reference to details regarding the above provisions. In conclusion, it exhorts the people to give public expression of their support to the principles of Mr. Gokhale's Bill and to strengthen his hands in his efforts for the spread of primary education.

DEATH OF AN OLD BANGALORE RESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 26.

The death occurred this morning in Brunton Road, Bangalore, of Mr. Hartwell James, the oldest European resident of the station, at the age of 87. He came out in the early thirties of last century and acquired considerable landed property, on which he built some of the finest bungalows in the high ground locality. In 1851, he started the first Bangalore newspaper, known as the *Herald*, which flourished in pre-railway days. In later years he was Superintendent in the Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office, and retired as Residency Press Superintendent and Registrar of Assurances.

CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

Nogendra Nath Sen, a minor ward under the Court of Wards at Noakhali, has instituted a criminal case against an up-country constable on a charge of assault. The complainant one day went to the Noakhali railway station to meet a relative when the accused asked to see his platform ticket. This led to a heated argument in the course of which the accused is alleged to have kicked the complainant. The Collector of the District, as guardian of the complainant, directed the prosecution of the constable.

BIRBHOOM TORTURE CASE.

Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

At the High Court this morning, Mr. Justice Caspersz and Mr. Justice Sherfuddin delivered judgment in the Birbhoom Police Torture Case. This was an appeal preferred by Sarat-chunder Mitter, Sub-Inspector of Suri, and two constables, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Birbhoom of extortion and grievous hurt. This Judge sentenced the Sub-Inspector to five years' and each constable to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are that, if a certain theft case, the accused arrested a man on suspicion and brutally assaulted him in order to extort confession with the result that the man died on the following day.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, holding that the conviction was right and that the sentences were not severe.

PROPRIETRESS OF ENGINEERING COMPANY.

Ask Leave to File Pauper Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Justice Woodroffe an application was made on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit of Grace Josphine D'Cunha against the Alliance Bank of Simla, Sir Ernest Cable, Mr. H. W. Sparkes and others for an order that she might file an appeal in "forma pauperis" against the order of Mr. Justice Harington dismissing her suit.

The petitioner was the proprietress of the Civil and Sanitary Engineering Company and the suit was with reference of this concern. Their Lordships directed the petitioner to put in a memorandum of appeal and to renew her application.

SUIT FOR PARTNERSHIP IN A PRESS.

Dismissed with Costs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

At the High Court this afternoon Mr. Justice Harington delivered judgment in the suit brought by Isabel Edna Morie against G. S. Bannar Bomwetsh in which the plaintiff claimed a partnership in a printing press at Darjeeling and the paper "The Darjeeling Visitor" as well as certain jewellery. His Lordship said that there was no evidence as to the partnership between the parties and that the plaintiff failed to establish her claim with regard to the jewellery. The suit was dismissed with costs.

SAVED FROM A WATERY GRAVE.

Moslem Coxwain's Timely Rescue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

An accident which would undoubtedly have proved fatal to Captain T. S. Smith, Deputy Harbour Master for the Port of Calcutta, was averted yesterday afternoon by the opportune assistance, nobly and bravely rendered, by a Muslim crew of one of the Port Commissioners' boat. Captain S. Smith, while superintending the placing and mooring of a new pontoon landing stage near the Howrah Bridge, slipped and fell his head coming into a severe contact with the iron deck of the pontoon, causing a five inch incised wound on the skull. The impact was so severe that the unfortunate officer became unconscious in which state he rolled into the river. The coxswain of the Port Commissioners heaved up the boat which was moored close by on seeing what had happened, and steered the boat to the scene of the accident, where on arrival he was just in time to rescue Capt. Smith, who was still unconscious and was conveyed to the Medical College Hospital, where he regained consciousness two hours after an operation. He was taken to the General Hospital this morning where he is said to be doing well. The cowain who saved Capt. Smith's life is an old sailor and in this capacity he is said to have held charge of many a life boat.

KASAULI PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Ninth Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The ninth annual report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, issued to-day, shows that the work at the Institute continues to increase, in spite of the fact that the anti-rabic Institute at Coonoor treats all cases in the Madras Presidency and many from Bombay. The number of persons ireated during 1910, was 2,073, an increase of 136 over the corresponding figures for 1909, and in addition to the 325 persons attended for advice, but did not undergo the course. The number of European patients fell very noticeably from 490 in 1909 to 354. Military cases on the other hand continue to increase regularly year by year and numbered 293 in the year under review. The percentage of failures of the treatment has been lower than in any previous year. During the year 1910 a further sum of Rs. 34,133-11-0 has been received in response to the special appeal made to the public in November 1908.

THE EXTENSION SCHEME.

On behalf of the extension scheme, the total subscribed so far amount to Rs. 36,439-11. The appeal has had the further effect of bringing in larger subscriptions from the public bodies who have been in the habit of supporting the Institute and in inducing others to contribute. The subscriptions received from the Municipalities and the District Boards in 1909 amounted to Rs. 4,341-3, and during the past year they were Rs. 15,907-13. Several Cantonment committees, too, have contributed for the first time,

The services of Major Harvey, I.M.S, have been acknowledged by the committee.

INSUBORDINATE AFGHAN TRIBES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 26.

The Amir has been recently taking severe measures to curb the insubordination of the Shinawari tribes between Jellalabad and Sufedh. A military force was stationed in the district and a large sum of money representing arrears of fines for offences committed during the past five years has been collected. Offenders have been warned that in future murders and disturbances will be punished not by fines but by banishment to a distant part of the country.

When paying their allowances to the members of Jirga of Afridis from Bagh and Bazaar Valley assembled at Jellalabad for the purpose, the Amir is said to have informed them that they need not expect the continuation of the subsidies unless they the Saogakhel and Shinawari outlaws abstain from raiding the Afghan territory. This condition will not be easy to fulfil since the outlaws in question have obtained an asylum in the distant part of Tirah.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. P. Ransome resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant E. D. Dallas-Smith is appointed to the Assam Military Police.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Holland Pryor officiates as Assistant Secretary vice Major Spence.

Lieut. Hodson, 10th Lancers, Adjutant to the Viceroy's Body Guard is granted leave for 93 days.

Majors M. B. Roberts, A. H. Allenby, W. E. F. Barlton, and W. A. L. Cowie are promoted Lieut.-Colonels.

Major Burred, I. A. is promoted to Lieutenant.

Lt.-Col. Quicke, I. M. S., retires from the service.

Major Adamson, U. P. Horse, Lieut. de Gruyther, Lucknow Rifles and Lt.-Col, Logan are granted Volunteer Officers' Decorations.

MARINE REPARTMET.

Engineer Hull is appointed Assistant to the Shipwright Surveyor vice Engineer Robertson.

Engineer Knight is appointed Inspector of Machinery, Bombay, vice Engineer Johnstone.

The following officers have been granted six months' extension of leave:—Lt. Hutchinson, Chief Engineer Venn and Asst Engineer Ellis.

THE LATE MR. SAND'S FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 26.

The funeral of the late Mr. Sands, City Magistrate, Karachi, which took place last evening was very largely attended. The Commissioner in Sind and Assistant Commissioner followed the funeral cortege from the plague hospital. Mr. Hare I.C.S., Assistant-Collector represented the Collector in that officer's absence and Mr. Shillidy, Assistant Superintendent of Police, represented the D.S.P. in that officer's absence. Among those present were also the Judicial Commissioner, members of the Karachi Bar, most of the Municipal Councillors, all European Police Inspectors and Sergeants, and Indian Sub-Inspectors and all members of the Y.M.C.A., who formed the carrying party. The coffin was covered with a number of wreaths and floral tributes.

AMRITSAR RANI'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 26.

In a letter to the "C. and M. Gazette," the Hon. Mr. Shadilal, counsel for the Rani Saheba in the Amritsar Case, explains that in reply to his telegram the Lieutenant-Governor informed the Jail Superintendent that notwithstanding the provisions of the Jail Manual the relaxation contemplated in respect of the Rani Saheba in jail could be allowed and this being brought to the notice of the Chief Court the Hon. Judges did not interfere.

DERAILMENT OF GOODS WAGGONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

Three goods waggons were derailed and rolled over embankments at Mirpore on the E. B. S. Railway blocking the line. Relief trains from Damukdia cleared the obstruction.

SECONDARY CURRICULA IN BOMBAY.

Forthcoming Changes.

The Government of Bombay has issued the following Press Note:—

In February 1910, Government requested the Director of Public Instruction to consider the existing curriculum in secondary schools and to suggest such changes as might be necessary to bring it into line with modern requirements.

After considerable preliminary discussion the Director formulated his proposals in a report that reached Government in June 1910. His report concluded with the following paragraph:—"To sum up. I advocate the addition of a year to the school course; the teaching of all subjects except English through the vernacular for five standards, and the option of answering in the same even at the end of the school course the simplifying of the study of English, and a great extension of the amount read the same for Sanskrit: the prescribing of text-books in languages for the highest standard, the simplification of the study of history, and the conversion of the later histories of England and India into a history of the Empire with special reference to India, the addition of simple work in science throughout more attention to physique, the introduction of special readers wherever necessary for the pupils, and of hand-books for the masters. The last, even if approved may take years to accomplish, and I do not think we should stand still in the meantime; syllabuses and instructions might perhaps be drafted on the lines I have indicated, or such others as may be approved."

In passing orders on this report the Governor in Council remarked that he was not prepared to sanction the extension of the school course by one year, but in other respects His Excellency in Council concurred in the proposals summarised above and the Director of Public Instruction was requested to submit a draft syllabus giving effect to his proposals.

The detailed proposals thus called for have now been before Government. In framing them the Director has been at pains to consult all the best informed opinion, to amend his proposed regulations in accordance with the opinions received and to bring about practical unanimity in favour of the sylabus submitted to Government. The procedure adopted is thus described by the Director :—"My idea was to adjust the new curriculum and the new School Final examination to each other so that the latter might be a satisfactory school-leaving test and in the hope that the University would ultimately accept it in lieu of Matriculaion. Accordingly I drafted a tentative curriculum in each subject and circulated copies to 40 or 50 of the leading schools or individuals concerned. In reply I received a large number of criticisms and suggestions in the light of which I drew up the School Final notification that has since been published. There remained, however, many difficulties and differences of opinion as to the distribution of the total amount of work over the seven years of the course. Accordingly I convened conferences at Ahmedabad, Surat and Dharwar, to which representatives of all the adjoining Government and aided or recognised schools were invited for the purpose of explaining my own suggestions and of discussing those received from others. After Christmas I revised my drafts in the light of all this material, combined them into a complete draft of schedule D, and circulated 100 copies of this for criticism. Finally on January 30th and 31st, I held a conference in Bombay, to which were invited representatives of the Deccan Education Society and of the principal Bombay and Poona schools, and veteran head masters. The Principal of the Secondary Training College, the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools were also present. The discussion was very amicable, and as far as I could judge, general agreement was arrived at on all outstanding points or difference.

"I mention all this to show that the somewhat drastic revision contemplated has been proposed in consultation with a large number of the persons chiefly interested, and has on the whole, been accepted by those to whom I have had an opportunity of explaining my views. I may add that the number of criticisms received in response to my last circular was comparatively small."

The principal features of the revised curriculum submitted by the Director are an increased number of suggestions for the guidance of teachers, the option left to schools to try experiments or to adopt variations, the encouragement of teaching through the vernacular to a greater extent than at present, the recognition of the reformed methods of teaching history and geography, and the introduction of physical geography throughout the course, the recgnition of reformed methods of teaching English and the insistence upon a larger amount being read, the suggestion of simple science lessons throughout the course, an attempt to lighten the burden of Sanskrit grammar, and the recognition of the seventh standard and of the School Final examination.

In dealing with the introduction of the revised standard the Director make the following remarks:—"When the curriculum is approved, it will probably be possible to issue a few hints to teachers on the proper way of dealing with certain topics, independently of the teachers' books which it is proposed to issue more especially for history and geography. The new School Final examination is to be held for the first time in 1912, and I hope to get out by the end of this year a book dealing with the new syllabus in history prescribed for it. The rest of the proposed curriculum should not I think, be brought into force until the special books necessary for it are ready for issue standard by standard. This will not, however I hope involve any very great delay except so far as translations into the vernacular are involved."

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

After careful consideration of the report of the Director of Public Instruction and of the revised curriculum accompanying it, the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to issue the following orders:

"The revised standards for secondary schools have been prepared by the Director of Public Instruction after full consultation with official and non-official experts inclusive of managers of private educational institutions. They mark a great advance on the present curriculum, and if properly worked they should effect improvement in the system of secondary education. The Governor in Council does not therefore consider any further consultation necessary, and is pleased to sanction the revised curriculum.

"Government have carefully considered whether French should be retained as a language to be taught in Government secondary institutions, and whether its study should be encouraged in state-aided institutions. A knowledge of the language is doubtless desirable, but its practical use to Indian students is open to doubt. Thoroughly efficient teaching can be secured only by the engagement of competent Frenchmen as teachers, and there is reason to believe that the tendency to select this language is due mainly to the ease with which marks can be secured in examinations. It appears desirable to check this tendency by raising the standard of French in University examinations, and the University Registrar should be addressed in the matter.

"The present arrangements for the teaching of French at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, and the Ahmedabad High School may continue, but the Director of Public Instruction should be requested not to make arrangements for teaching French in any other Government high schools.

"All references to the courses in French should be omitted from the revised standards.

"The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp for the unremitting industry and care that he has bestowed on the preparation of the revised standards."

Government have also taken steps to provide suitable text-books for pupils and proper hand-books for teachers, especially in history and geography. The preparation of similar aids in other subjects will not be overlooked.

The revised curriculum, will, therefore, be gradually brought into force. When in full operation, the Governor in Council trusts that it will have a marked effect in raising the standard of secondary education throughout the Presidency.

DACOITIES IN ALIPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

Two dacoities were reported to the Alipore Police on Friday. In both the cases money lenders' houses were looted. One occurred at Diamond Harbour and the other at Canning Town. In the last, property worth Rs. 2,000 was carried away.

LATEST FROM HOME

LONDON, MAY 12.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE SECOND DREADNOUGHT. BOY.

The "Zeit" states that the second Austro-Hungarian Dreadnought will be launched at Trieste early in October, and be put into commission during the spring of 1913. The first Dreadnought is to be launched on June 24 next, and to be ready for service at the end of 1912.

BELGIUM.

KING LEOPOLD'S FORTUNE.

The action brought by Princess Louise to enforce her claim against the estate of King Leopold was commenced at Brussels on Monday. M. Jaspar, who appeared for the Princess, said that the fortune of King Leopold might be estimated at 75 millions of francs, of which 20 million francs only had been bequeathed to the Princesses. The remainder had been given for the endowment of the Niederfullbach Foundation. M. Jaspar contended that the Belgian State had no title to the surplus. It constituted part of the personal fortune of King Leopold, who had no right to bequeath it away from the succession for the benefit of a Foundation which had no existence in Belgian law. The hearing is proceeding.

M. FALLIERES IN BRUSSELS.

M. Fallieres arrived in Brussels on Tuesday on a visit to the King, and had an enthusiastic, popular reception. The Socialist Party advised the people to adopt a disapproving attitude on the ground that M. Fallieres is President of a bourgeois, and not of Socialist Republic, but the only incident that marred the arrival was the arrest of two Socialists for hissing as the procession passed. It is thought possible that a Commercial Treaty may now be arranged between Belgium and France.

CHINA.

CREATION OF A CABINET.

An Edict issued on Monday, abolishes the Grand Council, the Grand Secretariat, the Commission of Constitutional Reform, and two obsolete Ministries which have existed for centuries. It creates instead a Cabinet with Prince Ching as Prime Minister and Natung and Hsu-Shihchang as Vice-Ministers (the two former are Manchus, the third is a native of the metropolitan province of Chihli). The Edict formally constitutes a General Staff under Princes Tsai-tao and Yu-lang, both Manchus; it also creates a Privy Council under a Chancellor who is a Chinese septuagenarian scholar and a Manchu Vice-Chancellor. These appointments are bound to call increased attention to the unparalled preponderance of Manchus in high offices.

INSURGENT CHUNCHUSES.

Six hundred Chunchuses lately joined forces in northern Hei Lung Kiang, and their activities have not yet been suppressed.

A telegram from Kharbin states that four Chinese divisions are being moved from the Pao-ting-fu district to Manchuria to deal with them.

RICE RIOTS.

Hangchau, in Che-Kiang, was the scene of considerable disorder on Saturday, when some hundreds of persons, principally silk-weavers, wrecked 20 rice-shops, as well as several mandarins' houses, the Judicial Court buildings, and the police station. The riot was due to the high price of rice, the merchants having refused to reduce it.

FRANCE.

THE CHAMPAGNE TROUBLES.

The Government has prohibited all public demonstrations by the "vignerons" in the Bar-sur-Aube district, as well as in Bar-sur-Seine, on Sunday. The troops in the delimited area have now been reduced to 12,000 men.

ALLEGED ANARCHIST PLOT.

It was stated early in the week that the police had discovered an anarchist plot to blow up the Prefecture of Police in revenge for the arrests made on May Day. Additional precautions for guarding the Prefecture buildings have been taken.

THE FRENCH IN WADAI.

Colonel Largeau, who succeeded the late Colonel Moll as commander of the French forces in the Chad military territory, reports that at the end of February a French force occupied Aradha, which lies some miles north of Abeshor. A military post is to be established.

JOAN OF ARC ANNIVERSARY.

The 482nd anniversary of the raising of the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc was celebrated in that town on Sunday and Monday before large crowds. A note of discord was struck by the order of the Government that the military should not take part in the ceremony until after the religious celebration had been closed.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Empeor William has visited Strassburg and Metz, where he was greeted in the warmess manner. On Tuesday he took command of the troops which were engaged in a mimic battle on the field of Gravelotte. At Strassburg on Saturday he unveiled a statue of the Emperor William I and held a students' parade. Answering a declaration of deep loyalty and patriotism made by the president of the Students' Committee, the Emperor said :—

I expect of you that when you go out into life you shall have learnt from the course of events in our Fatherland that it is not party which is the main thing—The one and only thing is the welfare of our Fatherland and our people. Put interest in that to the front, and I hope that the good of the Fatherland will always be your guiding star and goal.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

It is now definitely announced that one of the three Dreadnought battleships of the 1911 programme will be built at the Imperial yards at Wilhelmsnaven. This is the ship which will be known until her launch as "S"—the 38th battleship of the Navy and the 16th German Dreadnought battleship. When these three ships are finished the two battleships squadrons of the High Sea Fleet will consist entirely of Dreadnoughts. By next year, thanks to the widening of the Kiel Canal, Dreadnoughts will be able to pass between the North Sea and the Baltic.

THE ALSACE-LORRAINE CONSTITUTION.

The Committee of the Reichstag which is dealing with the Constitution and Franchise Bills for Alsace-Lorraine met on Tuesday after an adjournment of six weeks. The confusion in which matters were left at the adjournment was again noticeable at the resumption of the sittings, and the first day's deliberations resulted in a deadlock. On Wednesday the critical division was posponed.

DRESDEN HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The Dresden Health Exhibition was opened on Saturday by the King of Saxony. As is usual, comparatively little was ready for view on the opening day, but there was enough to provoke warm admiration. Britain is represented by unofficial exhibits. The section is in the making, but the displays of France and Italy are still more backward.

HAITI.

AN INSURRECTION.

The American Minister in Haiti reports that an insurrection, having its centre at Fort Liberty, is spreading rapidly, although the Government is energetically endeavouring to suppress it.

NICARAGUA.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A proclamation issued from Granada announces that General Estrada has resigned the Presidency of Nicaragua in favour of the Vice-President, Senor Diaz. It is thought, however that the Constituent Assembly at Granada, which will have to review this proceeding, will elect as President General Mena, Minister for War.

PERSIA.

CABINET CHANGES.

The political situation at Teheran is very confused. There are dissensions in the Cabinet concerning the expenditure of the loan; the Minister of the Interior has resigned, and has been replaced by Sardar Assad. The Minister of Finance is said to share the view of the ex-Minister of the Interior. The resignation is likely to hasten the process of disintegration in the Government majority.

RIOTS IN ISPAHAN.

Serious riots are reported from Ispahan. Their origin is obscure, but leading members of the clergy are said to be concerned in a corner in corn. The mob hanged Mehmet Jaffir, head of the municipality, and several less prominent people were killed. The town is now quiet again.

AN ASSASSIN'S SUICIDE.

One of the two assassins of Sani-ed-Dowleh, the late Minister of Finance, who were found guilty of the murder by a Persian Court and were being escorted to Baku for the Russian trial, jumped overboard at Astara, and, being handcuffed, was quickly drowned.

PORTUGAL.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

Members of the foreign religious communities, including the British, have been apprehensive over the Provisional Government's recent Church measures. Our correspondent at Lisbon is, however, officially assured that the Provisional Government has no intention or desire to prejudice legitimate foreign religious interests, and is only awaiting the recovery of the Minister of Justice from his illness to define clearly the law concerning the separation of Church and State to the satisfaction of all foreign interests.

AN AGREEMENT WITH ITALY.

A commercial "modus vivendi" between Italy and Portugal has been signed. Each country concedes the other most-favoured-nation treatment and the lowest tariffs except for ordinary wine. Italy recognizes Port and Madeira as exclusively Portuguese products, which will henceforth pay the lowest Italian rates. Portugal, in return, recognizes the special character of Italian Marsala and Vermouth, which will pay the "minimum" Portuguese tariff.

THE ROYAL FAMILY'S DEBTS.

The Commission appointed to ascertain the amount of the advances made by the State to the Portuguese Royal Family reports that £720,000 was lend to the late King Carlos. When the amounts of the loans to other members of the Royal Family are known the Provisional Government intend to repay themselves from King Manoel's property in Portugal by yearly deductions.

RUSSIA.

THE WHITE SEA FISHERIES.

The Duma Committee has passed the Bill for the regulation of the fisheries off the coast of the Government of Archangel. The 12-mile zone principle was adopted, and fishing by foreign vessels of any kind within this limit is prohibited. The question of the anchoring of foreign vessels within the zone was left open.

M. STOLYPIN'S DEFENCE.

On Wednesday M. Stolypin, in a 35 minutes' speech before a crowded Duma, explained the motives of the Government for securing the passage of the South-Western Zemstvo Bill by applying the Emergency Clause. He enunciated the principle that the Government had not resorted and would not resort to the Emergency Clause in respect of any measure unless it were previously sanctioned by the Duma and rejected by the Upper House. The members of the Council of the Empire were not representatives of the nation, but representatives of class interests. He called upon members to hearken to the cry of the ten millions of Russians in the south-western provinces whose interests required the immediate promulgation of the bill. Loud cheers came from the Nationalist benches, which were occupied almost exclusively by Deputies from Little Russia. The remainder of the House murmured, groaned, or laughed. Such a reception of a Ministerial speech is unprecedented in the annals of the Third Duma.

The Premier was subsequently vigorously criticized, and a large majority is assured for an order of the day declaring M. Stolypin's reply unsatisfactory.

TURKEY.

THE ALBANIAN RISING.

Turkish reinforcements are being poured into Salonika and transported thence to the north. No fewer than seven transports filled with Anatolian troops reached Salonika between Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. Fighting is still going on in the west, with doubtful results. Three battalions of Redifs from Sivas reached Skutari on Tuesday of last week, headed by a long-haired dervish with a battle-axe, who spat right and left. The Albanian clergy, who last year induced their parishioners to consign several thousand rifles to the Turks, have refused to comply with a request that they should use their influence to persuade the insurgents to lay down their arms. The tribes in revolt can muster more than 20,000 fighting men, but the supply of rifles and ammunition is limited. Large numbers of rifles have, however, been taken from the Turks during the last month.

CABINET DIFFICULTIES.

Three Ministers—Djavid Bey (Finance), Emrullah Effendi (Public Instruction), and Imail Hakki Bey—have resigned. Thus the struggle which has gone on inside the Cabinet for over a fortnight ends, temporarily at least, in decisive success for the Committee insurgents, and still more for the extra-Parliamentary forces whose support gave momentum to their attack.

NEW MINISTER OF FINANCE.

—Nail Bey, who served as Minister of Public Instruction in the Hilmi Cabinet, has been appointed Minister of Finance.

UNITED STATES.

DEMOCRATS AND THE TRUSTS.

More interest attaches to the proposal now before Congress for a revision of the woollen schedule. The Democrats are seen to be badly divided over the question of the free admittance of raw material. Attention is diverted from this delicate situation, which it is hoped to solve in caucus, by Democratic resolutions directing an investigation into the Steel, Sugar, Woollen, and other Trusts, and into the Republican methods of administering the Government Departments.

THE CORONATION.

The Public Holidays.

Col. Kearns, the Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, on May 9, recited from the steps of the Royal Exchange, the Royal Proclamation appointing Friday, June 23, as a Bank Holiday throughout the Administrative County of London, including the City of London. Loud cheers were raised for the King at the close of the ceremony. In accordance with the Proclamation on March 22, Coronation Day itself, Thursday, June 22, will be observed as a Bank holiday and a public holiday "throughout the United Kingdom."

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

It has been decided definitely that Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, will hoist his flag at Spithead on the occasion of the Naval Review. The Dreadnought will most likely be selected as the ship for the purpose. Sir Arthur will be the only officer flying his flag at Spithead who was on the flag list at the time of the Coronation Review in 1902, when he was serving as Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station. Rear-Admiral Alban G. Tate, the Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, is also to hoist his flag at Spithead.

TROOPS FOR THE CORONATION.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that Army Council have made the following military arrangements in connection with the Coronation Procession and the Royal Progress on June 22 and 23 next. The total number of troops on duty on June 22 will be about 45,000 and on June 23 about 55,000. On each day every arm and branch of the Service will be represented on the line of route, the basis of representation in the case of the Special Reserve and the Territorial Force being 26 of all ranks from each regiment or battalion, with a proportionate representation from other arms and branches. In addition there will be contigents represeating the Royal Navy. Arrangements have also been made for the attendance of other bodies with naval or military connections. The military contingents from the Dominions and Colonies will be accommodated in the Duke of York's School at Chelsea, where Major-Gen. the Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O., will be the Commandant: the Indian contingent will be encamped at Hampton Court, and camps for the troops to be employed on the line of route will be provided in the Royal parks and elsewhere.

It is announced that Secretary of State has sanctioned reorganisation of Political Department on the basis of time, scale, pay. The details will be notified shortly.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

After the St. James's Park fiasco the "Advisory Committee" were directed by the Executive Committee—too many cooks spoil the broth—to search for another spot. Whether they were limited to the West End, I do not know, but it looks as if they were, for the only sites they consider worth looking at are in that part of the town. Two, they tell us, are in Hyde Park and the third—for there are only three—is in Trafalgar Square. They foresee trouble if the Memorial should be placed in Hyde Park and for this reason they seem to favour Trafalgar Square. Their final—if it be final!—recommendation will be made when they see how Trafalgar Square looks when the demolition of the Insurance Company's building near to the Admiralty Arch is completed. If the West End is a *sine qua non*, the Park is in my opinion the most suitable spot, and surely a sufficient amount of space could be allotted without interfering with the amenities of London's principal lung. But the hesitancy of the Advisory Committee has had the natural effect. Already notice of questions to the Government have been given by three objectors. The first question which stands in the name of Mr. Whitehouse, the Liberal member for Mid-Lanarkshire and the first Secretary of the Carnegie Trust, is as follows:—"To ask the hon. member for Southampton, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether the King Edward Memorial Committee have yet placed before him particulars as to the sites in Hyde Park proposed for the Memorial; and whether he will, at an early stage of the negotiations, cause detailed plans to be exhibited in the House." Another Scottish member, Captain Murray, asks whether the First Commissioner's representative can give the House any information as to the sites suggested in Hyde Park for the Memorial of the King Edward Memorial Fund. Mr. Noel Buxton begs for an assurance that no proposals for alterations to any of the Royal parks in London will be assented to by the First Commissioner till they have been laid before Parliament. If we had not been so foolish as to put up statues to second rate men in the best parts of the town, there would probably have been no difficulty in finding a proper site for the Edward Memorial.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The text of the valuable paper on "The Trend of Mineral Development in India," recently read by Sir Thomas Holland, is published in the current number of the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts. Included are some useful diagrams and two interesting photographs—one showing the Yenangyaung Oil-field in Upper Burma and the other the Tata Iron and Steel Works as they appeared three months ago. The corrected speeches delivered at the meeting of the 27th ultimo, are also given.

Not only have earlier hours been adopted for Court functions and certain restrictions imposed with regard to the style of the gowns of ladies commanded to attend these ceremonies, but there is to be less crowding in future—all excellent reforms say those who are privileged to assist on such occasions. Under the reign of King Edward, any great person commanded might obtain tickets for two or three daughters; now he must be content with a ticket for only one daughter.

New hotels spring up in London like mushrooms. The latest is in South Kensington. It is called the Hotel Rembrandt, and its manager is Mr. Vandyke!

THE SALVAGE OF THE "TRIESTE."

Austrian Government Awards.

The following has been issued by the Government of Bombay as a Press Note :—

The following Note, dated 1st February, 1911, was presented by the Autro-Hungarian Ambassador in London to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, showing the steps taken by the Austrian Government to recognize the assistance given by British officers and seamen in connection with the salvage of the Austrain Lloyd's s.s. "Trieste" in June 1910.—

"In June 1910 the Austrian Lloyd s.s. "Trieste" was severely damaged in the Indian Ocean and brought into Port by the British s.s. Lowther Range, whose Captain J. Mathews, acted with great courage, rendering assistance to the "Trieste" during nine days of incessant stormy weather, with continuous danger to the ship and crew. By Imperial Order of 27th November, 1910, His Apostolic Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow upon Captain Mathews a gold watch, with His Majesty's initials set in brilliants, and to the Commander of the tug "Dewan," Captain Sydney G. D. Andrews, a telescope engraved with the Emperor's name and with the following inscription:—

'In recognition of the courageous and successful assistance rendered to the Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Trieste" when in distress off Bombay on 3rd July 1910.'

"Besides the Captain, the whole crew of the "Lowther Range" distinguished themselves through their self-sacrificing and most successful assistance to the Austrian ship. Especial recognition is due to the self-denial with which T. O. Hedley, first officer of the "Lowther Range," and six men of the crew of this vessel, manned a boat and risked their lives in order to carry a hawser in a violent storm to the distressed vessel.

"In view of this courageous and self-sacrificing conduct, the Austrian Ministry of Commerce have decided, as the result of an application from the President of the Austrian Marine Board, to bestow upon Mr. T.O. Hedley the sum of £50., and on each of the following seamen the sum of £10:—J. Baird boatswain; A. Holewell, seaman; J. Evans, seaman; D. F. Davies, seaman; G Theodore, stoker; and S. Abela, stoker.

"The Austrian Ministry of Commerce have further decided to bestow a gift of 10,000 kronen (£416. 6s. 5d.) upon Mr. Isabella Ramshaw, "nee" Calcich, the widow of J. J. Ramshaw, an engineer of the "Lowther Range", who lost his life as a result of the assistance rendered to the "Trieste". Mrs. Ramshaw was born at Fiume, and his now resident at Sunderland, England.

"By direction of my Government I have the honour to transmit herewith to Your Excellency the two gifts from His Majesty, and a cheque for £526. 6s. 5d., and to request that you will be so good as to cause the gifts and the various sums of money to be distributed to the persons for whom they are intended in return for receipts. I should be grateful if these receipts could then be forwarded to me. The accompanying letter from the Austrian Ministry of Commerce should be handed to Mrs. Ramshaw at the same time as the gift of money.

"I further venture to request that Your Excellency will be so good as to cause the four other letters accompanying this Note to be sent to Rear-Admiral John Varre Slade, M. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of the British East India Squadron, General J. A. Bell, then Governor of Aden, Captain F. Southwell Piper Dock Master of Bombay, and Captain Welsh, commanding the tug "Rose." These letters express to the gentlemen named above the thanks of the Austrian Government and of the Ministry of Commerce respectively for the zealous efforts in effecting the rescue of the steamship "Trieste."

UNVEILING OF A MEMORIAL PORTRAIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 26.

After an usual regular monthly meeting of Lodge Mortland S. C. Hyderabad, last evening, Wor. Bro. Henderson Hunt of Lodge Golconda unveiled the portrait of Wor. Bro. J. F Pennock, District Grand Secretary, Bombay, and spoke in eulogistic terms of Bro. Pennock whom he described as a mine of Masonic knowledge.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The disturbed weather in the Arabian Sea is only slightly shown at the Coast stations and presumably lies well out to sea. Its existence is corroborated by the usual winds experienced by the Mail steamer. The rainfall has continued nearly general in Assam and the Coast of Orissa, and has increased in Upper Burma—at the expense of Eastern Bengal. In Lower Burma and the Peninsula, rain has fallen only locally. The principal amounts are :—Tavoy and Bhamo, one inch; Lashio, one and a half inches; Cherrapunji, four inches; Shillong and Narayanganj, one inch; Mymensingh and Cochin, two; and Cuddapah, one and a half inches. The forecast shows no important change.

ALIPORE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

The Alipore meteorological report states that the weather in the centre of the Bay is slightly disturbed and may develop into a storm, if the advance, of the monsoon winds occur in the south of the Bay within a day or two.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north and south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Agra. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half and lightly clouded in the southern half of the division. Humidity is in slight excess in upper Sind and in defect at Ajmer and Jaipur. Temperature is above normal except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 8, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state what improvements if any, were introduced into the conditions of service of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department in 1900; and whether the principal changes consisted in a reduction of salaries in face of a recommendation by the Public Service Commission to the contrary.

Mr. Montagu: The main effect of the changes made in 1900 in the organisation of the Northern India Salt Department was to improve the pay and prospects of the assistant commissioners, for which appointments superintendents are eligible, and of the inspectors, from whose ranks assistant superintendents are to some extent recruited. The pay of superintendents and assistant superintendents was not altered, as the Government of India considered that no case for revision existed. But as five posts in the lowest grades were brought under reduction as not being required, the prospects and average pay of all future assistant-superintendents and superintendents were improved. No salaries were reduced. The recommendation made in 1888 by the Public Service Commission had never been acted upon.

SMALL-POX IN MADRAS.

Mr. Pickersgill asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that an epidemic of small-pox is now raging in Madras, the deaths from the beginning of the year having been (according to the Registrar-General's returns), in January, 40; in February, 60; and to March 18, 82, representing a fatality rate of 360 per million population; whether he is aware that the official returns of the city show that during the past few years the annual average number of public vaccination per thousand of population has been more than three times greater than the number officially recorded as carried out in London, and whether he will ascertain what steps are being taken by the authorities in Madras to cope with the epidemic apart from vaccination.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State regrets that the city of Madras is suffering from an epidemic of small-pox. He understands that the Corporation have opened isolation hospitals, and that a special staff is employed under the health officer to carry out measures of disinfection and to bring cases to light. Owing to the form in which the Madras vaccination returns are kept, exact comparison with those of London is not possible. As an example, I would remind my hon. friend that re-vaccinations are not included in the London statistics.

MISCONDUCT OF INDIAN POLICE OFFICERS.

On Tuesday, May 9, Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary for India, whether the Secretary of State had yet received information from the Government of India with regard to the Purneah torture case which occurred in 1909 and was mentioned in the recently published report of the Inspector-General of the Bengal Police; if so, whether he could inform the House what was the result of the judicial investigation into the death of the man who was admitted to have died at the hands of the police; what was the nature of the torture disclosed at the trial; what charge was brought against the police concerned; and what punishment had been inflicted upon them.

Mr. Montagu: Two sub-inspectors of police were tried on charges of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and of wrongfully confining a man to extort confession; as the result of the trial they were acquitted and the charges decided to have been false. One of the sub-inspectors and two constables have been departmentally punished for binding without sufficient care the arms of the man who subsequently died, and for delay in bringing their prisoners to headquarters. The Secretary of State is awaiting a further report from the Government of India, on receipt of which I will communicate with my hon. friend.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state the number of deaths due to plague that have occurred in the United Provinces in each year since 1902, with the percentage to the population in each case, the annual number of inoculations against plague, and the annual expenditure on measures for the relief of plague.

Mr. Montagu:

Year.	Plague Deaths.	Percentage of the Population.	Number of Inoculations.	Expenditure, a
				£
1903	84,490	·177	964	13,117
1904	179,082	·375	3,253	5,283
1905	383,802	·805	6,411	7,787
1906	69,660	·146	1,846	5,245
1907	328,862	·690	34,169	22 533
1908	22,978	·048	133,666	32,163
1909	38,394	·080	97,899	8,216
1910	158,057	·335	71,033	7,000 (approximate.)

(a) Includes expenditure from general revenues, but does not include expenditure incurred by local and municipal bodes from local and municipal funds. The figures given above are for the financial year ending March 31 of the year following that to which the corresponding figures relate.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Mr. T. Taylor asked the Under Secretary for India, whether he could state the result of the negotiations with China regarding the termination of the Indo-Chinese opium traffic, and whether the new agreement permitted China to exclude Indian opium as soon as she could show that her own small remaining production had entirely stopped. He further asked for information about the opium now in bond at Hongkong and treaty ports.

Mr. Montagu: The treaty was signed with China yesterday, and the summary of that treaty which appears in the "Times" of this morning may be taken as correct. The answer to the second question is in the affirmative. Roughly speaking, I believe the amount of uncertificated opium now in the treaty ports and Hongkong is about 21,000 chests. On the assumption that that figure is correct, the Indian exports of opium to China during the year 1912 will be 18,500 chests as against 25,500 chests which they would have been if this stock had not been taken into account.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked what provision had been made to make up the loss to revenues of India.

Mr. T. Taylor asked whether the Indian Government had not already received as much money as they expected during the whole nine or ten year period owing to the great reduction in the quantity of opium produced in China.

Another Ministerial member asked whether any contribution was to be made from the Imperial Exchequer towards the burden proposed to be put on the Indian taxpayer under the treaty.

Mr. Montagu: The result of the reduction in the output of opium has been to inflate the prices received for opium. During the next seven years the revenue received by India from the export of opium to China may entirely disappear—a revenue of over £3,000,000. It is rather premature to consider the question of a contribution from the Imperial Exchequer until it is seen what China does under the new agreement. It is interesting to know that the suggestion is made by a representative of the British taxpayer.

Mr. MacNeill: How does it come to pass that this China Opium Agreement, which is a matter of very great importance—(Hear, hear)—has been ratified absolutely behind the back of the House of Commons altogether, and that this House now learns of it for the first time? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Montagu: The method of concluding treaties with foreign countries is well known to the hon. member, and if he has any objection to it he must address his objection to my right hon. friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MacNeill: I have asked him often. (Laughter.)

Colonel Yate: Is it the fact that by the agreement India will be robbed of three millions of revenue so that the revenues of Persia may be increased?

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India have decided, so soon as may be, to stop the sale of opium to China. (Ministerial cheers.) I have received no intimation of the unwillingness of the Indian cultivator and taxpayer to bear his part in this meritorious policy.

Colonel Yate: How much revenue will be lost to India and will it accrue to Persia by this policy?

Mr. Montagu: If the hon. member will study the terms of the Agreement when they are available, he will see that precautions have been taken that no other supply of opium shall reach China in opposition to the supply from India. (Hear, hear.)

WAGES OF OPERATIVES.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether it is the custom for employers to retain two months' wages in hand from the workers; whether in case of bankruptcy the workers have the legal right to claim one month's pay only from the defaulting employer and if so, whether it is proposed to alter the law relating to the payment of wages to prevent the victimisation of the working population.

Mr. Montagu: Such inquiries as the Secretary of State has been able to make go to show that in factories, as in other kinds of employment in India, wages are generally paid by the month. Where this is the case, payment is made about the middle of the month following that for which the wage is due. The Secretary of State is not aware that as much as two months' wages is ever kept in hand by employers. In some factories for nightly payments have been introduced, and in others a portion of the staff is on weekly wages. In these cases the amount of pay kept in hand is small. Under the Indian Insolvency Law the employe has a priority claim in respect of four months' wages up to a maximum of Rs. 100 in the Presidency towns and of Rs. 20 elsewhere. No amendment of the law is at present contemplated.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he can secure from the Millowners' Association of Bombay returns showing the total amount of lapsed wages of their operatives for the last three years and the number of weeks' labour such lapses represent in the current coin.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State will ask the Bombay Government to ascertain from the Mill-owners' Association of Bombay whether they can supply the return mentioned in the question.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS AND STANDARD RATE OF WAGES.

On Wednesday, May 10, Mr. Tyson Wilson asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he is aware that the Vulcan Foundry Company, Limited of Newton-le-Willows, who are contractors for the supply of locomotives to the Indian State Railways, are paying the joiners in their employ 7s. 9d. per week less than the standard rate of wages paid in the district; and whether he will take steps to either remove this firm from the list of contractors for this kind of work or compel them to observe the fair-wages clause.

Mr. Montagu: An investigation will be made into the allegation made in the question and I will communicate with my hon. friend when it is concluded.

PAYMENT OF MILITARY AND CIVIL PENSIONS.

On Thursday, May 11, Mr. Hohler asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state the reason why military and civil pensions payable in respect of services in India are payable by the India Office in arrear, either monthly or quarterly; whether it would be possible to arrange that they should be payable in advance as is done in regard to pensions granted for similar services rendered in this country; and, if not, would he be prepared to favourably consider the case of particular persons to whom this facility, if temporarily granted, would be of great benefit.

Mr. Montagu: The system of paying pensions in arrear is, I understand, followed also in the case of pensions granted for services rendered in this country. The Secretary of State does not think that the transient benefit to the pensioner involved in the hon. member's suggestion is sufficient reason for a departure from this generally accepted principle.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Colonel Burn asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if the case will be considered of officers of the Indian Army who accept civil employment as cantonment magistrates in that country, and who while serving in a purely judicial capacity, are obliged when they become eligible for promotion to undergo a severe examination in military subjects, as well as a practical test in drill.

Mr. Montagu: Under the regulations in force all officers of the Indian Army who are employed extra-regimentally—whether in military or civil appointment—are required, so long as their names remain on the rolls of the regiments and so long as they retain a right to those regiments, to pass the ordinary professional examination for promotion in army rank. When the right to revert ceases no further examinations in military subjects are required. This rule appears reasonable, and the Secretary of State does not propose to alter it.

INDIAN OPIUM FOR CHINA.

Mr. Theodore C. Taylor asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he will state the number of chests of Indian Government opium to be sent this year to China as reduced by the ten years' agreement of 1907; whether, under the new agreement, it is now proposed that she should this year take 21,000 additional chests; and, if so, whether that addition will bring this year's total import by China from India to a higher figure than before the successive reductions of the past four years.

Mr. Montagu: The number of chests to be exported from India to all countries in 1911 is fixed by the agreement of 1907 at 46,600 chests. Under that agreement the Government of India were under no obligation to mark off the Chinese portion from the non-Chinese portion of the total export, and the Chinese Government had no power of excluding any of the import. This year, in advance of the new agreement, the Government of India agreed to separate the Chinese from the non-Chinese portion of the export, and, estimating the latter at 16,000 chests they are certifying 30,600 chests for China. When my hon. friend asks about 21,000 chests, he is referring to the rough estimate of the quantity of opium in bond in treaty ports and in Hongkong. It was exported from India in previous years before the certificate procedure was introduced, and had a right of entry into China on payment of import duty. But inasmuch as these stocks are not certificated the Indian Government have agreed that, in consideration of their now entering China, the authorised export of certified opium in the next three years will be correspondingly reduced. The average annual import of Indian opium into China before 1908 was about 51,000 chests. This figure may be slightly exceeded in the present year if the whole of this year's certified opium should be passed into China within the year in addition to the uncertificated stocks of former years. But the circumstances are altogether exceptional, and the China import for the year should not be confused with the Indian export to China for the year.

Mr. Theodore C. Taylor asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether it is intended under the new opium agreement with China that, in addition to the 30,000 chests to be sent under the former arrangement, she should this year taken not only 21,000 chests additional, but a certain quantity also of uncertificated opium during the next two months; and is there any limit to the quantity she will be thus obliged to take, and, if so, what limit.

Mr. Montagu: The agreement provides for the entry into China, within two months of date of signature, of uncertificated Indian opium over and above the listed stock of such opium lying in treaty ports or in Hongkong. All such opium was sold and purchased with the knowledge that it had a right of entry into China. The quantity is not definitely known, but it is believed not to be large. Whatever the quantity may be, a corresponding reduction will be made in the certified exports of Indian opium in 1912-14.

Mr. Theodore C. Taylor asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state the total quantity of opium due to have been sent to China from India for three last years, viz. 1915, 1916, and 1917, of the former ten years' agreement; and whether the 21,000 extra chests now to be sent to China this year alone under the new agreement are more than the total of the last three years of the old agreement.

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THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

Statement by Mr. Asquith.

Monday, May 8.

Mr. Asquith, in moving a resolution allotting four days for the Report stage and third reading of the Parliament Bill, asked the House to bear in mind that the measure was not long and that the subject with which it dealt had been largely discussed. This it was that justified the Government's wish that the Bill should be sent to the Lords on an early date in May. Since the introduction of the measure eighteen and a half parliamentary days had been devoted to it. The amendments put down for the Report stage did not raise any points that were substantially new. To meet a request made by the Leader of the Opposition he should agree to defer the third reading which he had intended to take on Thursday, May 11, until Monday, May 15, which would entail a postponement of the Budget until the day following.

Mr. Balfour disputed the accuracy of the view taken by the Prime Minister that the details of the measure were approved of by the electors in December, and in any case it was impossible to anticipate in the country a Committee discussion. In that House there had been a double process of coercion; the Government, availing themselves of the closure, had coerced the Assembly as a whole, and they had also coerced their supporters into silence. During the Committee discussions no answers had been given on some most important points, and contentions of great seriousness had been ignored. In Manchester the Prime Minister had boasted that at no stage of the Bill had deliberation been restricted by the guillotine, but the ordinary closure had been enforced many times, and what was known in parliamentary jargon as kangaroo closure was applied three or four times, the effect being to exclude a number of amendments from consideration. In these circumstances it could not be said that their debates on the Bill had been free debates in the old acceptance of the words, in the sense in which our forefathers understood them. While he did not ask that the Report stage should be a replica of the Committee proceedings, he could not think it fair that the former should be restricted as the Government proposed, after the latter had been maimed and mutilated. Considering how little was to be gained by the undue hurrying on of the measure, and considering the immense magnitude of the interests involved, and considering also the silence of the supporters of the Bill and the muzzling of its critics, the course taken by the Government was deplorable and of evil example.

Sir R. Finlay having spoken Mr. Herbert Samuel, after ridiculing the idea that measures were hurried through, as the Opposition would have the people believe, reminded the House that the Committee amendments to the Parliament Bill covered about ninety pages of the agenda paper, and that they were disposed of without recourse to the guillotine closure. The latest form of closure, which gave to the Chairman of Committees power to select amendments, had worked exceedingly well for it had excluded a great number of trivial amendments which were obstructive in effect if not in intention. There had been prolonged sittings and wearisome discussions, and he felt sure the House would not wish to go through the same thing again on the Report stage. The amendments which had been put down, occupying thirteen pages, did not raise a single point which had not been considered already.

An amendment moved by Mr. L. Hardy, who asked that two days should be given for the consideration of the second clause, which abolishes the absolute Veto of the Lord, was opposed by Mr. Asquith, who defended in the course of his speech the expedient of winnowing amendments. This was part of the settled procedure of the House, and it ought to be assumed that the Chairman in the exercise of the power would discriminate wisely and not exclude amendments of importance. Upon a division the amendment was rejected by 275 votes against 193, and the Ministerial resolution was afterwards carried by 281 votes against 200.

THE REFERENDUM.

The House then proceeded to consider the Bill, and Mr. Cave, in a moderate and reasoned speech, moved that measures on certain subjects should not be passed over the heads of the Lords until they had been submitted to and approved by the people. The Bills which he proposed to exclude from the operation of the second clause were Bills affecting the existence of the Crown or the Protestant Succession; establishing a national Parliament in Ireland, Scotland, England, or Wales; affecting the qualification for the exercise of the parliamentary franchise or the right to vote at a parliamentary election, or the distribution of parliamentary seats; and lastly Bills affecting the Constitution or powers of either House or the relations between the two Houses.

Mr. Churchill was not surprised that the Opposition had changed their views and limited the categories of the subjects which they proposed to refer to a poll of the people. They evidently had realised what the probable result would be if a question like land legislation were submitted to seven millions electors, of whom the vast majority possessed no land at all. His first objection to the new clause which Mr. Cave had moved was that whenever the question arose whether a Bill fell within the reserved legislative categories some judicial body would have to decide. He objected also that if a Ministerial measure were referred to the people and an adverse decision were pronounced the Government could not remain in office. It was only upon a non-party matter that the reversal of the policy of the House would not effect a Ministry injuriously. He laid stress on the now familiar argument that the scheme of the Opposition would operate unfairly because Unionist measure would not be referred. The scheme recommended by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, which would enable a minority of members to bring the Referendum into operation, would not act unfairly as between parties, but it would, he argued destroy all the utility of a Second Chamber. In fact, it would be a substitute for a Second Chamber, not supplementary to the bicameral system.

Mr. Balfour, who protested against the unworthy taunt of the Home Secretary that the Opposition had changed their attitude on this question since the Committee stage, said that if he believed the elector would vote for land nationalisation, if the question were referred, that if, in order words, they would consent to rob in a barefaced way the owners of one particular class of property, he should despair of the country. Meeting the charge that the Unionist Party ware advocating revolutionary changes in the Constitution, he affirmed when the Government were destroying the safeguards which the existing Constitution provided there was nothing extraordinary in the attempt to secure other safeguards to take their place. He agreed that when there was a dispute as to whether a Bill fell within one of the classes enumerated in the new clause, the appeal ought not to be to a Court of law, and he contended that the tribunal to decide ought to be a Joint Committee of the two Houses, in which the two parties would be represented equally, a casting vote being given to the Speaker. He attached no value to the argument that while a Radical Government would be checked by the Referendum a Unionist Government would have no obstacle of the kind placed in its way. The view of Ministers appeared to be that the Conservative Party were likely to propose great Constitutional changes and that they would command the co-operation of the Lords in these schemes. But that surely was an extreme view, and the Lords would give as little support to revolutionary proposals emanating from his side of the House as they would to similar proposals coming from the Ministerial side. He differed from the Home Secretary, who thought that no self-respecting Government could remain in office if the Referendum resulted in the rejection of one of its measures Governments, he reminded Ministers, had before now dropped measures without resigning, and he gave as an instance the Irish Councils Bill. In the Referendum he said, emphatically, lay the one hope of securing such Constitutional safeguards as every other country enjoyed. To have a great policy threshed out in Parliament and then referred to the people would have a good educational effect upon the nation, and voter would not vote as they did not now on mere party lines. The House would be ill-advised to reject the proposal before it.

After some further discussion, the clause was rejected by 284 votes against 185, and shortly afterwards the debate was adjourned.

Tuesday, May 9.

GUILLOTINE CLOSURE IN OPERATION.

A great part of the debate took place in a thin House, but when the divisions came it was apparent that a very large number of members were within call—more than 500 in fact. The proceedings were expedited by the operation of the guillotine-closure resolution allocating definite periods of time to different sections of the Bill.

The first proposal dealt with was embodied in a new clause, proposed by Mr. J. F. Hope, who desired that when the Lords had rejected a Bill for the third time it should be considered in a joint sitting of representatives of the two Houses. Each Chamber of the Legislature would nominate for this purpose 100 members, representing proportionately the different political parties.

Mr. Herbert Samuel at once raised the objection that in such joint sittings as the clause contemplated the Liberal Party would be at the mercy of the delegation from the hereditary House. If the number of members in the Second Chamber were smaller and if it were constituted on a democratic basis the Government might be disposed to consider the expediency of having joint sessions to deal with deadlocks when they arose in the first of the sessions during which the Lords could delay measures. But this proposal for joint sittings after Bills had been passed three times by the Commons they were quite unable to accept.

Mr. Bonar Law, while admitting that the clause was not wholly satisfactory, contended that the machinery which it would set up would certainly improve the Bill. To say that the principle of joint sittings could not be entertained because the House of Lords was unreformed was to beg the whole question. It would be the fault of the Government if reform were deferred but they were bent on putting the cart before the horse.

On a division the clause was rejected by 295 votes against 183.

Shortly before half-past four o'clock, when, under the Prime Minister's resolution passed on the 8th, the proceedings on the new clauses and on the preamble were to terminate, Mr. Pollock brought forward a clause proposing that every Bill which became an Act under the provisions of the Parliament Bill should have this enacting formula:—"Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the House of Commons and by the authority of one House of Parliament only." The clause was rejected by 311 votes against 199.

Proceeding under the time table the House passed at once to the consideration of amendments to the first clause of the Bill, which provides that Money Bills sent to the Lords a month before the end of a sessions may become law without their consent.

Mr Nield asked that the clause should not apply to measures that had not been passed in the Commons by majorities of fifty on the second and third readings. Mr. Herbert Samuel, who pointed out that this amendment had also been discussed in Committee, laid stress on the claim of the Commons to uncontrolled power over finance. The amendment would impair that control for its acceptance would be equivalent to saying that the other House could interfere with any Money Bill that had not been passed by a majority of 50. Mr. Bonar Law asked pertinently whether the Government thought that a Budget like that introduced in 1909 ought to become law if the majority in its support were a majority of one. Again, if a Bill for the payment of members were carried by an equally exiguous majority, would it be right to pass it into law without check? Mr. Lawson argued that it was necessary to have some safeguard against confiscatory legislation. The Government held to their position, and the amendment was rejected by 307 votes against 178.

The Opposition were not more successful with a proposal for the extension of the time given to the Lords for the consideration of Money Bills. The Postmaster-General reminded the House that this was another of the demands that had been made in Committee, and he affirmed that the reappearance of so many amendments which had been already dealt with afforded ample justification for the closure. One month was amply sufficient time to allow for the discussion in the House of Lords of a Bill which that Chamber could not amend, and were this amendment made the greatest inconvenience might be caused, for it would become necessary for the Commons to pass every Money Bill two months before the end of a session. The amendment was negatived. Sir Philip Magnus then asked that the Lords should be empowered to suggest amendments for the improvement of Money Bills, and Mr. Cassell declared emphatically that if the Government declined to agree to this it could only be out of sheer obstinacy and vanity. The amendment was rejected by 319 votes against 200, and the guillotine closure operating again, all the remaining amendments to the first subsection of the clause were passed over.

THE SPEAKER AND MONEY BILLS.

The second subsection, giving the Speaker authority to decide whether a Bill is purely a Money Bill, Mr. Carlile sought to amend by transferring the authority to a Joint Committee of the two Houses, in which Committee the Speaker was to have a casting vote. Mr. Churchill, adhering to the position which the Government had taken up in Committee, stated that they could not consent to the discussion of matters affecting the financial privileges of the Commons by a Committee consisting in part of Peers. The duties which the subsection would impose upon the speaker were, in effect, the same as those which he discharged now when call upon to decide question affecting the privileges of the Commons. Nor would the constitution of such a Committee as was proposed relieve the Speaker's burden, for the final decision would still rest with him, as he would have the casting vote. Amid cheers, Sir W. Anson insisted that they owed something to the great office of Speaker and that the occupant of the Chair ought not to be exposed to the suspicion that he acted as a partisan as he would be inevitably if he was required to decide upon issues of a party character. Mr. Bonar Law, who complained that the subject had been treated perfunctorily by the Home Secretary, enforced this argument, predicting that Speakers in future would be chosen as partisans by partisan majorities. After further discussion Mr. Herbert Samuel assured the House that the Government were as anxious as their critics were not to endanger the impartiality of the Chair, and they did not believe that it would in any degree be affected by their policy. After the amendment had been rejected by 249 votes against 134.

It was proposed that the Speaker's ruling as to the character of a Bill should be announced at the beginning of the second reading stage and also at the beginning of the final stage, and upon this there was prolonged debate, which for some time was carried on in an almost empty House. Attention being called to this state of things, Mr. Churchill raised a laugh by pointing out that there were only seven Unionist members present to stem the tide of revolution. But the condition of the House was not surprising, considering the amount of time occupied in debating amendments which were not worth five minutes of parliamentary time. To the subsection defining Money Bills amendments were moved by Mr. Churchill to carry out pledges given in Committee to the Leader of the Opposition, and they were agreed to. At eleven o'clock, the proceedings on the first Clause were brought to a conclusion in accordance with the provisions of the special time table.

Wednesday, May 10,

The penultimate stage of the Bill was completed in the Commons, and after the third reading on May 15, the measure will go to the Lords. The debate was to a large extent an anticipation of that which will take place next week, for it was concerned with the principle of the second clause, which is the vital issue. The arguments for and against the policy of restricting the power of the Second Chamber over legislation and of passing measures in spite of the Lords' refusal to consent to them were repeated on either side with vigour and conviction. It was emphatically an unofficial members day, for only two speeches were delivered from the front benches, and they were both short. The feature that distinguished the debate from the discussions in Committee was the part taken in it by supporters of the Government, who were congratulated by their opponents on being "unmuzzled." The opposition concentrated their attention on the general policy of the Bill, which they attack energetically, and did not attempt to amend details. There was no excitement and no display of party passion.

Mr. Montagu: Under the 1907 agreement, as modified by the arrangement for marking off the China from the non-China portion of the vermissible export the chests certified for China will be 15,300 in all for the years 1915-17. I explained in a previous answer the misapprehension underlying the phrase "now to be sent to China in the last" part of the question.

STAMP DUTIES.

Sir Seymour King asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he can state under what words, of what clause, of what statute the Board of Inland Revenue claim to be entitled to exact stamp duty on assignments and re-assignments of policies opened and closed in India.

Mr. Lloyd George: An assignment or reassignment, even though executed in India, of a policy payable in the United Kingdom is liable to stamp duty by reference to Section 14 (4) of the Stamp Act, 1891, as relating to a matter or thing to be done in the United Kingdom.

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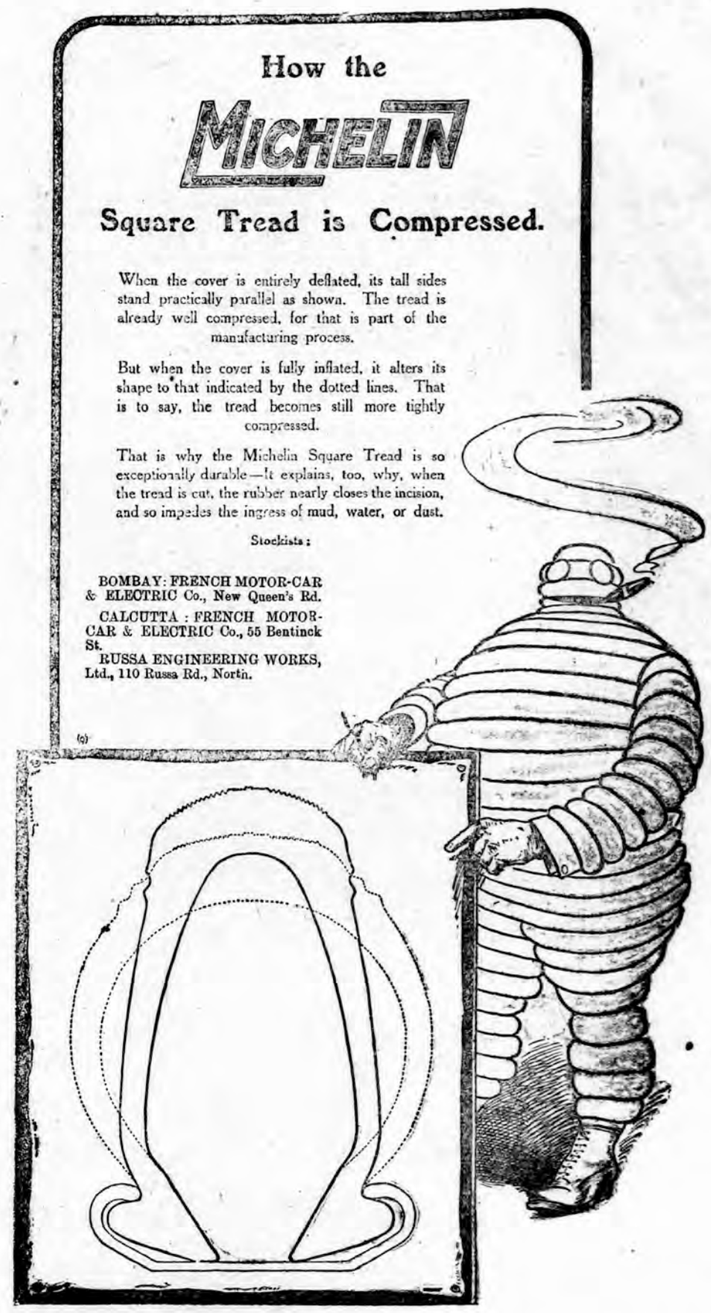

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 25.] [BOMBAY, May 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 5-16		1-16
do. Rentes	95 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	84 3-8		1-16
do. Govt. Securities	84 9-16		1-16
Bar silver in London	24 5-8		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	24 5-8		1-16
do. in New York	53 1-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	.....		...
do. at Berlin	.....		...
do. at New York	4-86 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	9th Mar. 2 5-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 3-4	1-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans	1 7-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£38,300,000	Inc. £300,000
Public Deposits	...£15,100,000	Inc. £1,100,000
Other Deposits	...£40,600,000	Dec. £650,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£29,600,000	Unchanged
Notes and Gold	...£23,800,000	Inc. £500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Quiet.
Futures	...	Irregular.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester ...	Quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Total Sales	...	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	200
Imports	...	15,000
Mid Americans	...	8-23—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·99	7·99	7·85	7·57	7·15
—07	—08	—07	+06	—03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·97	6·91	6·89	6·89	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

New York Official noon call July 15·72 October 13·10

NEW YORK—

Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	Bales. 3,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	16,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	Nil
Exports to Continent	...	9,000
Spot Cotton—	...	15·90—10
Futures—Month of July 15·73—13	Declined on longs unloading and on reported slack spot demand.	
Futures—Month of Oct 13·11—04		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 5-8—1-16
Futures—Month of July	...15·62—09
Do. do. Oct.	...13·03—02
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.
Grey shirtings 42-42 in. 38 yards 16×16	... 8 11 1-2
" " 44 in. 38—38 1-2 yds 98's	...9-4
White " 40-44 in. 40 yards 18 sqr	...11 1-2
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21	...6 10 1-2

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.	
Red Karachi	...33 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London. Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gurzeat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...41 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Jawapore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...45 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...40 unchgd
Do Months—June-July.—Antwerp.	
Do Name of Ports—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...69 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—June-July—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-5—Value—Steady.
METALS—

Copper Beaslars	...£ 66 3-4
Yellow Metal	...£ 5 7-3
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£54-15-16

FREIGHT—

Coals to—Carditf to Bombay Canal	... 10s.

ARRIVALS—
"Haigh Hall" "Ville de la Ciotat."
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags. ...11 5 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.
Tone—Very little doing and prices steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F
India ...12-6—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Dull.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10 5 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F
India ...14 3 3-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...June-August.
Tone—Very quiet. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 4 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...May
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta June—10 1 1-2—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi June—10-3—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta June—11-3—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi June—11 4 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Business at a standstill.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath. It gives much satisfaction. The [illegible] and SULPHUR [illegible] is highly appreciated and indispensable to the toilet table, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, stores, etc., sell it.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [26TH May, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Bullions	6,91,200	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Bullions	76,800	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Bullions	76,800	do	Yokohama Bank
14 Boxes Bullions	8,26,760	do	National Bank
Sovereigns..	56,250		
2 Boxes Sov..	1,50,000	Aden	do
1 Box Bullions	15,000	London	Superintendent P & O S N Co
1 Case Sov...	1,275	do	Thos. Cook & Son
Rupees ...	7 000		
3 Boxes Bullions	2,30,400	do	Eastern Bank.
1 Box Bullions	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
191 Bars Silver	3,37,500		
1 Box Bullions	76,800	do	International Bank
2 Boxes Bullions	1,53,600	do	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 24th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	39	44,897
B B and C I Railway ...	52	60,534

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened quiet at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d, for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for Bank Remittance and Private Bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d to 3-16
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-32d, July
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...128 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133
Shanghai "	...178 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 5-16 for Cash and both the Settlements and has kept steady during the day with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs. 96 5 0
1st Settlement	... Rs. 96 5 0
2nd "	... " 96 5 0

BULLION :—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 24 9-16 and 1-16 lower for forward delivery at 24 5-8. New York was 1-8 down at 53 1-4. The local market has kept quiet but steady at 62 1-2 ex-duty for ready bars. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian "	...	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	"	62 8 0
" 1st settlement	...	"	62 10 0
" 2nd Settlement	...	"	62 12 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, the Secretary of State placed 20·10 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 59·90 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d., tenders receiving 13 per cent. The total amount of gold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered is again 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on 5th May and arrihe to-day with the mail of the 12th May brings £1 ved,00 bar gold and £50,000 silver for Bombay an 50,0 following Council Bills :—

d the ata	...	...	...Rs. 4,30,000
Calcbay	...	...	... " 1,20,000
Bom as	...	...	... " 5,40,000
Madr	...	...	... "
Total...			... " 10,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 12th May and comes with the mail of the 19th May brings £220,000 bar gold, £60,000 silver and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 3,50,000
Bombay	...	...	... " 1,70,000
Madras	...	...	... " 2,60,000
Total...			... " 7,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 19th May and comes with the mail of the 26th May brings £20,000 bar gold and £170,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 4,90,000
Bombay	...	...	... " 8,10,000
Madras	...	...	... " 7,10,000
Total...			... " 20,10,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	9,38,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	20,54,000
Sundries	95,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	41,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	25,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	12,11,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	9,10,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	8,61,000
Bullion	.....	1,37,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	3,97,000
Sundries	15,000	.....
Cash	25,44,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	49,094	47,239	+ 1,855
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 25th May.	2,129,191	2,915,724	—786,533
Shipments for the week			
Europe	41,439	20,073	+21,366
China			
Japan	1,741	26,290	—24,549
Coast Ports			
Total...	43,180	46,363	— 3,183
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 20th May			
Europe	755,440	906,167	—150,727
China	12,355	89.552	— 77,197
Japan	653,394	743,970	—285,276
Coast Ports	27,723	28,477	— 754
Total...	1,453,912	1,767,866	—513,954
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	28,466	12,925	+15,54
China			
Japan	550	1,450	— 900
Coast Ports			

Of exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 6th May 1911—7,569 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 11th March 1911—2,917 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	3,642	389,055	420,536
Central India ...	1,480	141,779	203,673
Barsee and Nagur ...	1,854	107,326	259,752
Berar ...	6,573	388,532	515,278
Central Provinces ...	1,717	142,183	290,831
Total Oomras ...	15,266	1,118,825	1,690,070
Dholleras	7,879	198,509	204,957
Broach	3,750	213,043	290,625
Compta and Dharwar.	15,318	116,196	149,579
Westerns	1,634	12,554	23,410
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	656	291,060	405,587
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	3,597	114,173	106,125
Sind	645	53,794	40,364
Persian	149	2,165	3,622
American	...	6,459	750
Egyptian	...	2,022	397
Other sorts	...	391	238
Total ...	49,034	2,129,191	2,915,724

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 25th May, 1911	2,129,191
	2,379,191
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 25th May, 1911	1,253,912
Afloat	1,125,279 29,016
	1,096,263
Estimated mill consumption and upcountry by rail... ...	512,965
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 26th May, 1910 ...	581,278
Difference since last week	— 12,898

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Moderate fluctuations have marked the course of the Home markets during the past week, but on the whole the tendency has been easier. Both old and new crops have shared in the decline. With regard to old crop the spot demand in Liverpool has been small, bulls have been taking profits for the time being and at the moment there seems less disposition to operate in summer months. The reaction has been a natural one, but the strength of the statistical position remains, and we see no reason to change our opinion as to higher prices later on. New crop is governed by daily weather reports. These have been somewhat conflicting though mainly favourable. Private telegrams received during the week estimate the condition at 86 to 87 per cent. against 82 per cent. last year. The Bureau Report giving the acreage and the average condition for May is expected about the 5th June.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures July ...	13·00	15·73	—·27
" Oct. ...	13·28	13·11	—·17
Spot ...	16·10	15·90	—·20
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	15·89	15·62	—·27
" Oct. ...	13·19	13·05	—·14
Spot ...	15 11-16	15 1-8	—1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures May-June	8·10	7·99	—·11
" June-July	8·00	7·90	—·10
" Oct.-Nov.	7·07	6·97	—·10
Spot ...	8·40	8·28	—·12

In the local market the May Settlement passed off quietly. Outstandings were very moderate, and prices fluctuated only slightly during the week. A small business has been done in Southern descriptions for June and July delivery. In new crops there has been nothing doing, but the tone of the market is easier, and quotations are Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 lower.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand. For shipment the enquiry has run chiefly on high-class Oomras and Bengals, and a fair amount of Guaranteed Bengals have also changed hands at about Rs. 296 to Rs. 298 for fine. Local mills have bought quietly of most descriptions, but Khandesh and Miraj styles have been in more general request. Some of the mills, which had been closed, have reopened and others are reopening from the 1st June.

Receipts continue about on a par with the corresponding week last season, the total deficiency to date being 78,600 bales.

LATER.

The market is rather irregular. We quote as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	355 June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	"	350 do
Do H G Westerns ...	...	"	325 do
Do M G do ...	...	"	331 do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	301 March
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	"	237 Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	"	264 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports	...	3,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·99	7·91	7·85	7·57
unchgd	+01	+01	unchgd
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·15	6·97	6·91	6·89	6·89
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

FREIGHTS.

The market continues very firm, but the business passing is not large. The following is reported :—

Antwerp :—Cotton 19s. ready.
Dunkirk :—Cotton 18s. 6d. ready.
Hamburg :—Seeds 16s. 6d. June.
Antwerp :—Seeds 14s. August.
Liverpool, Marseilles :—Relets 16s. to 17s wheat.
Amsterdam :—Seeds 14s. ready.
The market closes firm.
We quote :—

	May.	June.
Antwerp ...	19s. c,	16s. s 16s. 6d. c
Dunkirk ...	19s. 3d. c,	16s. 3d. s, 16s. 9d. c
Hamburg ...	19s. 3d. c,	16s. 6d. s, 17s. c
Genoa ...	19s. 3d. c.	....
Havre ...	.....	16s. 3d. s, 16s. 9d. c
Marseilles ...	17s. s. c. and wool.	
Liverpool ...	18s. wheat.	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
During the early part of the week the tendency of the market was downwards and prices gave way 4 to 5 annas per cwt. but have since partially recovered. The heavy receipts and short godown accommodation compelled dealers to accept buyers prices, and the markets consequently declined. June shipments, which will be heavy, will render more, godown accommodation available, and prices are likely to improve materially. The upcountry markets are already higher than Bombay.

We quote :

Ready	...Rs.	12	0 0 B. T.
May	...Rs.	12	10 0 R. T.
September	...Rs.	12	15 6 "

RAPESEED :—
The market has been steady with a fair amount of business passing. Dealers ideas are "bullish."
We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	7	1 0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready	... Rs.	7	12 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah	...Rs.	6	9 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
The market has been steady throughout the week and rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent.	... Rs.	51	8 0
Mimbara	...Rs.	52	8 0
Yellow Hingaughat	...Rs.	58	8 0
Black Kutni	...Rs.	43	8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Prices have fluctuated during the week, but at the close the market is steady.
We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	9	15 0 B.T.
May	...Rs.	10	8 6 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—
The market has ruled quiet but steady with a moderate business.
We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34	8 0
Forward	...	7	1 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—
The market has been quiet, and rates are rather easier.
We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	21	8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market is steady with a fair demand.
We quote :—

Bold	...Rs.	42	0 0
Small	...Rs.	40	12 0

MOWRASEED :—
Prices have fluctuated and there has not been much doing.
We quote :—
July-August ...Rs. 7 1 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—
There has been considerable excitement in the bazaar over the May Settlements of Delhi wheat, and prices are irregular. White Delhi May is quoted from Rs. 4-11-0 R. T. to Rs. 4-15-0 R. T. Local mills buy sparingly.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	49,034 bales
Wheat	...	...	382,447 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	252,895 "
Rapeseed	...	...	83,233 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	2,598 "
Poppyseed	...	...	43,965 "
Groundnuts	...	...	11,669 "
Castorseed	...	...	38,627 "
Rice	...	...	26,502 "
Myrabollams	...	...	24,544 "
Cottonseed	...	...	67,023 "
Mowraseed	...	...	1,357 "
Gram	...	...	58,389 "
Joowar	...	...	2,696 "
Maize	...	...	8,334 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues steady and unchanged.

GREY GOODS :—The demand is somewhat slack but prices remain firm.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues quiet. There is a fair enquiry for printed scarves and printed handkerchiefs.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The Home market is firm and prices are higher. There is very little demand in the Bombay market.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market here is quiet, but at Home prices are firm.

DHOOTIES :—There is little demand in the bazaar. The Home markets continue firm and prices are high.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The Home market shows an advance of about 20s. in copper and 15s. in yellow metal during the week. Our market has also shown some steadiness in sympathy and prices have risen about twelve annas per cwt.

PETROLEUM.

Snowdrace Brand	150°	American	per case Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand	150°	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand	75°	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Davoe's Brilliant	76°	Abel, A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey	125°	American	" 4 8 2
Elephant Brand in tins	125°		per 2 tins " 3 10 0
White Camelia in tins	125°		" 3 10 0
Tiger Brand in tins	125°		" 3 10 0
Camel Brand in tins	125°		" 3 10 0
Elephant Bulk without tins	125°		per 8 Impl. gallons Rs. 3 0 0

Unsteady.
The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkri" per two tins	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	2	14	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and moderately active. Prices in some cases have improved to a small extent while in others they have remained unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares, after touching Rs. 1,680 have declined to Rs. 1,670 ; Bank of India's are quiet at Rs. 67 1-2 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 50 1-4 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 9 1-2 ; Bank of Burma's are steady at Rs. 136 ; and Bank of Baroda shares are in demand at Rs. 62. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock's have been placed at Rs. 245 X.D.; Badham Pile's at Rs. 90 ; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are at and about Rs. 560; Bombay E. S. Tramways Co., Ld., ordinary shares have been placed at Rs. 130 and preference shares at Rs. 171 ; Bombay Flour Mill shares are steady at Rs. 810 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 280 and preference shares at Rs. 282 1-2 ; Empire of India Life Assurance Company shares have been put through at Rs. 197 1-2 ; Kemp's at Rs. 171 ; Treacher's at Rs. 530 ; Phillip's at Rs. 35 1-2 ; and Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have declined to Rs. 825. A big lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares was placed at Rs. 18; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares after touching Rs. 65 have declined to Rs. 64 1-2 ; preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 157 1-2, and deffered shares at Rs. 101. In Press shares there is little doings. Mofussil's have advanced to Rs. 862 1-2 ; New Berar's are steady at Rs. 535 ; and Indian Cotton at Rs. 135. In Mill Companies, Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,705 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,160 ; Crescent's to Rs. 65; David's are at and about Rs. 377 1-2 ; Edward Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 185 ; Framjee Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,300 ; Finlay's are unchanged at Rs. 237 1-2 ; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 150 ; Khattao Makanji Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 762 1-2 ; Kohinoor's are at and about Rs. 642 1-2 ; Leopold's have declined to Rs. 53 ; Maneckjee Petit's have improved to Rs. 2,665 ; New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 165; New City of Bombay at Rs. 725 ; Phœnix at Rs. 73 3-4 X. D. ; Sassoon S. and W. Company shares have been put through at Rs. 777 1-2 ; Standard's have advanced at Rs. 945 ; Sun Mill shares at Rs. 85 ; Swadeshi's are unchanged at and about Rs. 1,055 ; and Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 490. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway shares have improved to Rs. 620 ; Amritsar-Patti are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 124 ; and Tapti Valley's are steady at Rs. 480. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

TEA COMPANY REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The reports issued of the four of Messrs. Duncan Bros. Tea Companies show that Carron pays fifty per cent. for the year, Gungaram, fifteen ; Rangamattee, fifteen and Teliapara, ten.

EVERYBODY has heard of the Vienna State theatres, the Burgtheater and the Opera-house; but there is another, and the oldest of them all, though very little known, which opens its doors every May for a brief season, just when the others are preparing to close. It is the Court theatre in the castle of Schonbrunn, as old as the reign of Maria Theresa, and a survivor from the days when a theatre was a indispensable to a palace as a throne-room. It is about the size of the Little Theatre in London, and every grade of courtier has its allotted place. When the drama depended upon the Court the Schonbrunn theatre made history. It is now used—significant of the modern function of royalty—only for charitable amateur performances, and nobody under a baron ever gets into the cast. The performances are not distinguished artistically, and unkindly critics say that princesses and countesses on the stage fail in precisely the quality that might have been expected of them—the aristocratic manner. It takes a professional actor of plebeian origin to look aristocratic.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Bals.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	265
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1670
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	67½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1650
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	1420
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 "	136
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 "	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	62
Credit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	5 "	9½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	50½
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	78½
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$ 125	$ 125	£2	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Al'ck Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	215xd
all India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	7
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32½
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	90
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	65
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	560
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil.	130
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	171
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	17
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	810
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O	250	250	7·8	280
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	282½
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	3½	28
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	110
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	197½
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josta Fans Supply Co.	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co.	200	175	12½ "	171
Karan's Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	107
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	275
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	351
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	825
Shivrajpora Syn. etc.	10	10	...	18
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	105d
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. D. O.	75	35	...	64½
Tata Iron Steel Co. D. Ld. P.	30	30	...	101
	150	130	...	157½
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	251
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	c.d. 46
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	530

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Brenl's Cawapore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230x
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	600
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	135
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Kiangsam	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahsva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	307½
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	860
New Berar	500	500	40	535
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	650
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

KING AND PEOPLE.

London, May 12.

The scenes in The Mall of St. Jame's Park on ight of May 9, before and during the King's Court ere a striking reminder that the people derive lmost as much pleasure as Society from these Royal nctions. The music of the band, the slowly-oving carriages with their wonderfully-attired en burdens, the passing of troops and beefeaters en the lighted windows of the Palace, combine to rovide so agreeable and complicated an excite-ent that, with the exercise of a little imagination, e really believes that the crowd beyond the gates ave quite as "thrilling" a time as those within, and a great deal less trouble. The preliminary toilette rocesses, for example, of a lady who proposes king her place in The Mall "to watch the swells by" are considerably less than those which have cupied Lady Clara Vere de Vere for hours before e trips into her brougham. And next day another ustration of the unity of all classes of our people their sympathy with the King was forthcoming the issue of the facsimile of the letter to the tion which his Majesty wrote after his Accession, d in which, referring to the great position and sponsibilities which had so suddenly devolved on him, and the loyalty which his subjects had rinced, he said, "I do not stand alone." It makes most interesting possession in every respect, and t least in the revelation of character in his ajesty's bold hand-writing, in which every letter o carefully formed. The letter has been issued pieces which will enable it to hang in many a mble cottage and cabin throughout the Empire, once an excitation to loyalty and a justification lt.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SYDENHAM.

The King and Queen pay their visit to the Crys-l Palace this afternoon, and, assuming that they e favoured with fine weather (and as one writes e outlook is not quite so bright as it might be), eir Majesties are assured of a brilliant welcome oughout the long route of their progress to and om Sydenham. They go to open a Pageant which ill appeal to them with rare force, for it will mind them at every step of their own wonderful urneys throughout the length and breadth of the mpire. And they drive through some of the poor-t and most crowded parts of the Metropolis; and ousands of their subjects will probably be seeing em for the first time. It is a melancholy reflec-on that the Festival of Empire was to have been ld last year, and that King Edward was to have ened it. Out of evil, however, good may come; d there can be notwo opinions regarding the supe-rity of the exhibition which the King will open day as compared with that which would have en opened twelve months ago. The coincidence the Coronation has been an immense stimulus the affair in every way. The Crystal Palace has come once more a place which no visitor to the pital can afford to miss seeing; and for some ne to come all English roads will lead to London, d all London roads to Sydenham.

TREATY-MAKING WHILE YOU WAIT.

Certain "forecasts" and "drafts" of a peace treaty tween this country and the United States of merica have been telegraphed, all, apparently, oulded on a version published in the New York World." If the circumstantial clauses thus pub-shed are based on mere speculation they display, t any rate, much ingenuity of construction, and one sumes that they are not entirely due to barefaced vention. Probably, as there are said to be three afts of memoranda for a treaty in exis-nce, the version put forward by enterprising New ork journals is a compilation prepared from these. llowed as the publication is by a prompt repudia-on from Mr. Taft, the public interest in it here ill be proportionately diminished. What would ve commanded lively comment had the draft reaty" been authenticated is the hypothetical ause 4, which binds the contracting countries "not become parties to any convention, treaty, under-nding, or falliance with any Power or Powers ept with the consent of the other." Such a pro-al would fasten upon Great Britain, such a ability as would effectually cripple her in her ations with European Powers particularly, while would not operate in any way as a self-denying inance to America. Our cousins have nothing offer by way of reciprocity in the event of such an thinkable sacrifice on our part. The New York ty-makers must try again.

THE "INSPECTOR-GENERAL" OF THE FAR EAST.

There is probably no conspicuous public servant alive who has been so consistently "retiring" Sir Robert Hart, and a veteran of his rich vein Irish humour will see that the jest is no disparage-nt to his well-known modesty. Long years of vice and delicate health, and the way in which has out-distanced all precedent by staying on rough critical times, have given rise to many mours at one time or another that his high and nourable connection with the Chinese Government about to cease. It is fifty-seven years since he ered on the Consular service in China, and ty-eight since he entered on the onerous post of ector-General of her Customs; and it is only that he announces his resignation, with a bect of its being accepted. It is not his long array nours and titles, but the way in which an al en perament has dealt with the most onerous of s in land like China, that is Sir Robert's claim ur remembrance. He has kept an even balance een the interest of his employers and the claims many contending nations from this side of the ld, and in a land where routine very nearly mbles what we regard as chaos, Sir Robert has down an admirable system, devoid of fear, ur, or corruption. Repeatedly he has brought mmate tact to bear on situations strained to breaking point by the late Empress Dowager, age did not prevent him from taking his share uty in the siege of the Legations. Altogether, remains an outstanding instance of our genius ruling in out-of-the-way places, and, having n the proverbial "sandals of patience" so many rs, one hopes he will wear the slippers of rest for ny more.

AIRMEN ON THE CONTINENT.

Once more there is a dreary list of aeroplane gedies in the papers to-day. That at Sebastopol, which M. Matzievitch and his younger brother re killed, will be especially felt throughout the ssian Army. M. Matzievitch was as fearless and illiant a flier as any in Europe, and his perform-ces had been the pride of the Sebastopol aviation hool. The terrible fall of Lieutenant Rosen at lhausen, and the narrow escape of M. yamalen—who fell 450ft. into a pond at ic—are further reminders of the perils of the w science. Meanwhile, an interesting state-ent in the "Figaro" shows how the prac-al mind of the French is turning the control of e air—so far as it has been attained—to useful rposes. At Joinville, on the canal joining the arne and the Seine, an interesting and very pro-ising series of experiments has been carried out ith the object of substituting aerial traction for e old-fashioned and much slower traction by rses. One would suggest that some of our own rmen might try some such experiments in this rntry. They would be far more useful than record eaking flights of height and distance, and might, the end, be equally remunerative.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

While one yields to no one in our desire to open p good vistas on St. Paul's Cathedral, and to dis-ourage its imprisonment by commercial sky-crapers, one has never been sanguine respecting the lternative notion to the new bridge project. The nswer to those who keepciting the example of urban ransformations abroad is that none of the foreign pitals shows the same heavy land valuation as London or has allowed commercial interests to grow to such proportions unhampered by any reservation for the sake of the municipality or the State. Even now that the Parliamentary Committee have passed the Corporation Bill in the matter they have made it conditional on some adjustment of the hardship inflicted on private firms, whose premises and river frontage on the Southwark side must suffer from the change. In point of fact the Surrey-side bearings of the scheme have monopolised the Committee's attention, and it is clear that the new bridge route must be carried past Southwark-street at some future date. To hurl a mass of City traffic on to a busy transverse thoroughfare without a forward outlet is only a half-improvement, and a direct course through to the Borough is necessitated at an early date. Then, again, the route suggested for this—Great Guildford street—has an awkward diversion, which it will cost much to alter; and if free access is desired to the crossways near St. George's Church, a clearance may be required at the awkward angle, where the Borough tube station stands. As for the new bridge itself, one hopes the crown will be raised as high as possible so as to conseleus for the 'open view' of the Cathedral, that we have lost, and one trusts that the upward march of the intervening skyscrapers is at an end.

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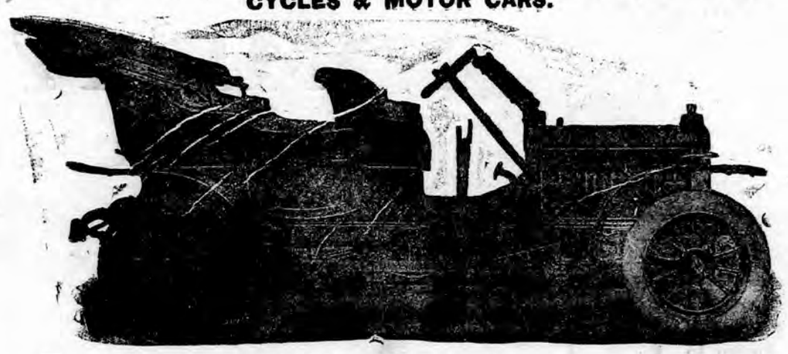

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